FOREIGN NEWS.

The European Gust About to Blow a Hurricane.

England Getting Ready for the Conflict.

The Austrian Circular and a Dispatch from the Russian Czar.

The Prussians Blow Up the Bridge at Strasbourg.

Plan of Operations of the Prussian Army.

The French Army from Algeria Comes Home and is Sent Right to the Front.

All Correspondents Expelled from the Army.

Proclamation of the French Emperor.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

Army Movements.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Tribune has the following special:

London, July 23, p. m.—The army movements on both sides are slow. Our special correspondent writes from Berlin on the 20th inst. that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war, hence their concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French, nor will Von Moltke be hurried. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army; the quicker is when the regiments march, as they are, not waiting for the reserves, which follow when ready. The more regular method is when the regiments await their reserves till their ranks are full. The latter and slower method has been adopted, showing that Prussia is in no dread of unexpected foreign invasion. No soldier of the famous scorps of Prussian guards has yet left Berlin. The infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and regiments are expected to march on Friday. The enthusiasm and confidence increase daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North before the attack of the Atlantic.

Saturday Review on the Situation.

LONDON, July 23.—The Saturday Review does not think the freedom of Cuba will be affected one way or another by the European complications. The duty of the press in these war times, the same paper says, is difficult. Holland, particularly, begs for silence about the dispositions of the Dutch troops.

Anti-War Demonstrations.

PARIS, July 22.—Public demonstrations have been made in Bavaria against the war.

The Rothschilds

here have lost twenty millions by the war Erlanger and other brokers lost heavy. The Bank of France has one thousand three hundred millions in specie,

Austria Complains.

PARIS, July 23.—Austria complains of war measures, which stop traffic on lake of Constance.

The Imperial Guard.

The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy today.

Protection to Citizens.

The Swiss legation at Paris have been charged with protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens. The Dutch Consul will protect French citizens in Prussia.

Belgium

has forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Correspondents.

Gen. LeBoeuf, in reply to correspondents of the press who petitioned to accompany the army, said he would only consent to remove restrictions on condition that the correspondents would promise to print nothing untrue.

The Marseillaise.

Last evening, Madame Sass repeated the Marseillaise at the Grand Opera. The scene, as before, was one of the greatest excitement and enthusiasm.

Grand Sire Farnsworth.

E. D. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of American Odd Fellows, arrived here to-day, and is detained in France on account of the war.

The Weather.

The heat here for the past few days has been excessive, the mercury marking 95 and upwards. Many deaths from sunstroke.

Money Scarce.

Yesterday the Municipal Council, after a favorable discourse by the Prefect of the Seine, voted 300,000 francs towards the national subscription.

Bonds.

La Liberte says it is in receipt of important news from Copenhagen relative to the neutrality of Denmark. This news is contrary to the recent reports on the subject. Couriers have been sent to Denmark to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arrival in those waters of the French fleet.

The Army from Algeria.

MARSEILLES, July 23.—Yesterday a large part of the army which had been operating in Algeria arrived here. It was accompanied by numerous volunteers from Algeria. They were all greeted with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city on their way to the front.

Bridge Blown Up.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—Yesterday afternoon the Prussian force on the Baden side of the river blew up the eastern side of the bridge connecting this city with Kehl.

The Emperor.

PARIS, July 23, 6 P. M.—The departure of the Emperor for the front has been posponed to-day.

The French agents in the South German States have demanded their passports.

The Prussian Armies.

PARIS, July 23.—The army of South Germany is ordered North and the Prussian army goes south.

Denmark and Hungary.

Denmark has decided on war. She will wait till the French fleet enters the Baltic.

Hungary is also for France.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people made a profound impression.

The Bank of France

has raised the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Suppressing the News.

A ministerial decree published this afternoon forbids, from this day, the publication, in any way, of any account of movements of the French army or navy.

From the Czar of Russia.

The Patrie this afternoon says a dispatch is just received from St. Petersburg containing the following intelligence: The Czar addressed a telegram to the Government to-day. He regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides, and that opportunity was not allowed Russia and the other powers of Europe to act in favor of peace. The Czar, while regretting the calamity of war, will remain neutral so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to do all in his power to limit hostilities and mitigate the horrors of war.

Protection for the Hessians.

Count Denegeberg, Minister of Hesse in Paris, has requested Mr. Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect the Hessians in France, provided the French Government gives its consent. Mr. Washburne acceded to the request.

The Emperor's Proclamation.

The Journal Officiel publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

FRENCHMEN: There are in the life of a people solemn moments. When the national honor is violently insulted, the press that liberalistly rises above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of driving the enemy from the nation.

One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given constantly, during seven years of war of 1866 of the most conciliatory disposition has build our good will of no account, and has returned our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarter, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reign the anxiety and fear of the morrow. A fatal accident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shown the gravity of the situation in the presence of her pretensions. Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly the cry resounds from one end of France to the other, "There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chances of arms."

We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies; as for us we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the true interest of the people, and assist in abolishing that preserious condition of things when all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France, which is once more unfurled in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles; it will inspire the same devotion.

Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. The army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes on him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a great cause is invincible.

NAPOLEON.

The Explosion.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—A panic occurred here this morning, occasioned by the report of a loud explosion. The Prussians had blown up the abutment of the Kehl railway bridge.

Marshal McMahon

is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Nancy. The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville.

An International Society.

PARIS, July 22.—A number of American ladies now in this city, yesterday took the first steps towards forming an International Commission to aid wounded soldiers.

A Patriotic Demonstration.

There was a great patriotic demonstration at Lyons yesterday.

No Fighting Yet.

The cables are still very much crowded. Telegraph dates have been received from Paris up to noon to-day. No fighting yet.

The News.

The Government still discourages newspaper correspondents, and undertakes to supply war news to the journals of the country through the official dispatches of the War Department.

The Prussian Commanders.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prince Frederick William commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the center and Herr Von Bittenfeld the right. The defenses of the coast will be entrusted to Gen. Von Falkenstein. The staff officers will be the same as in the war against the Austrians in 1866. Gen. Dreyse will lead the advance over the Rhine. Saarbrucken will be the center of operations. More than 100,000 volunteers have been enrolled in Germany.

What Bismarck Says.

In the North German Parliament last evening Count Von Bismarck denied the assertion of the Duke of Grammont that Germany had confessed the impossibility of Prince Hohenzollern's candidacy. He asserted that from the time the government first knew of the project nothing personal or official was said about it.

More Commanders.

Lieutenant General De Kerchback will command the fifth army corps, and Lieutenant General De Galbrean the eighth.

The Rhine.

BERLIN, July 23.—The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

The Prussian Headquarters

are now at Kreuseuach, eight miles south of Bergen, on the river Nohe.

A Call on Absent Germans.

The Government has issued circulars to all consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all German liable to military duty, paying their passage to the fatherland, and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also empowered to forward on same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

Every Man.

The sailors of German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the army, and the English dock yards are expected to man the German navy.

The Spy System.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—A correspondent of the Independence Belge, writing from Metz, France, says the whole country swarms with Prussian spies, who receive 5 francs per day for all information touching movements of the French. France, however, seems to wish to maintain the frank character of war, in harmony with this object she declines to avail herself of any such instrumentality.

Neutrality.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed on. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

The Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Austrian Reichsrath has been convened in extra session, in order to take measures necessary to preserve neutrality.

An Intrigue

between Hesse and France is suspected.

The Portuguese Government.

MADRID, July 22.—Duke de Soldarten proposes to retire from the government of Portugal.

The Chinese Embassy.

MADRID, July 23.—The Chinese embassadors, now in Spain, have sent a dispatch to Paris asking whether, in view of the recent massacre of French in China, they would be well received. The Government promptly forwarded a reply, assuring the embassy of a kind reception.

A New Pamphlet in Rome.

ROME, July 23.—A pamphlet ascribed to Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, entitled "What has Passed in the Council," made its appearance to-day, and causes a profound sensation. A formal complaint has been lodged again at it, signed by five Cardinal legates and other dignitaries.

The Prelates Leaving Rome.

ROME, July 23.—The last of the prelates who have been in attendance at the Ecumenical Council are leaving the city. It is said of them: "They came as shepherds, and leave as sheep well shorn."

The Grecian Cabinet.

ATHENS, MARCH, July 23.—The new Cabinet will be completed in a day or two, and is as follows: Deligorgi, interior and exterior; Christadi, finance; Gidracaki, war; Antonspolulu, public works; Brosco, navy; Bulpio, justice.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton firm: middling uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs easier. California white wheat 10s 8d@11s 4d; red Western No. 2 10s 2d@10s 3d; Western 9s 11d@10s 1d; Red Winter 10s 4d@10s 5d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 25s@25s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Beef, No. 1 Pork 112s 6d. Bacon 47s 6d. Lard 48s. Tallow 47s 6d. Cheese 63s. Bacon —Cumberland cut 34s. Common rosin 5s 9d@5s 6d; fine, 12s 3d. Petrol-um 11s; refined 1s 6¾d. Tallow 46s 3d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed oil 33s. Linseed cake £10.

LONDON, July 22.—Tallow 45s. Sperm 90s. Sugar firm; standard clarified oil 37s. Spirits turpentine 33s@33s 6d. Common rosin buoyant. Hops 2@3s 3d.

PARIS, July 23, 5 P. M.—Bourse closed firm; rentes 65f 40c.

BREMEN, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened and closed quiet and steady at 13 thalers.

HAMBURG, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened quiet and steady at 14 to b.

LONDON, July 23.—Consols for money. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20 bonds at London —'62s, 83; '65s, 82¾; '67s, 82¾; Stocks, 88¾@89; Illinois, 106. Atlantic and Great Western, 26. Stocks quiet quiet and steady.

A Large Paducah Flour Mill Burned.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PADUCAH, KY., July 23.—The flouring mill of Allard & Son, one of the largest in the South, was burned this evening at 6 o'clock. It was running against time and caught from friction of the shafting. Loss, $30,000; fully insured. All of the flour and most of the wheat was saved. Walls and machinery are intact. Work will be resumed at an early day.

CINCINNATI.

Arrival of Lady Franklin—A New Railroad—A Card from the Red Stockings.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, Arctic explorer, arrived to-day from California. She visits Cincinnati to see Capt. C. F. Hall, and confer with him in regard to his discoveries in his Arctic expedition. She leaves for New York on Monday.

The Republican County Convention has been fixed for August 17th. The colored vote is to be counted in apportioning the delegates.

Dispatches from New York state that at a meeting held there yesterday, including representatives of the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Columbus and Sandusky railroads, arrangements were completed for the early construction of a short line from Dayton to this city. Contracts have been made with the Cincinnati and Baltimore road for the first ten miles out from the city, and with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad for the use of its depot. It is expected the road will be completed within a year.

A. B. Champion, President of the Red Stocking Club, publishes a card on to-day's papers referring to articles in the city press during this week charging the Reds with unfair playing for bets, &c. He says the players of the club are controlled by an executive board, composed of prominent and respected citizens, who are incapable of permitting such conduct on the part of the players. He also declares that the players are incapable of a dishonorable action. He concludes by saying that though the Red Stockings may be defeated the club will not be destroyed.

Lady Franklin was entertained to-day at the residence of Mr. Probasco at Clifton, where she received very many of the prominent business men of the city.

Weather extremely hot. Half a dozen sunstrokes occurred to-day. Two fatal.

Ulrich Windisch, who died to-day, was a member of the firm of Houck & Windisch, proprietors of one of the largest breweries of the city.

The Germans of Covington and Newport held a war meeting to-night. Much enthusiasm prevails.

The entrance of distributing the Sunday editions of the Commercial and Enquirer along the various lines of railroads by special trains will be continued to-morrow.

Habeas Corpus in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 23.—Judge Pearson has decided the habeas corpus case by issuing an order to the Marshal of the Supreme Court to produce A. G. Moore before him. Eighteen other writs were also issued for prisoners held by Col. Kirk.

Lady Franklin in Cincinnati.

[From the Chronicle, 23d.]

Lady Franklin, of England, widow of Sir John Franklin, Arctic explorer, accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Cracroft, arrived in the city at half-past 6 o'clock this morning from California. She was met at the depot, and conducted to the Burnet House by Capt. C. F. Hall, the well-known explorer, of our city.

Lady Franklin comes to Cincinnati with the sole purpose of seeing and thanking the man who has devoted the best years of his life to research for tidings of Sir John Franklin and his ill-fated expedition. She was hastening with all speed from San Francisco, where it was reported Captain Hall would be awaiting her, but, learning that he had arrived in this city, she changed her course and proceeded directly from Chicago here, arriving as stated above.

The long and tiresome journey from the Pacific has greatly exhausted her, and this morning, at her special request, she was not disturbed. Arrangements are being made for suitable conveyances to the leading suburbs, where it is thought she will pass to-morrow. Lady Franklin is now about eighty years of age.

☞ A drunken soldier in Detroit, amused himself one hot day by cutting off canine caudalities with a sickle. He was knocked down just as he had harvested his ninety-fourth tail—that of a three-hundred dollar pointer.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 667.

WASHINGTON.

Sad Condition of Affairs in North Carolina.

The President Refuses to Interfere.

Some Hopes of a Peaceful Solution of the European Difficulties.

Probability of a Fight Within the Next Week.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The attention of the administration has been called to the condition of things in North Carolina. Hon. Bedford Brown, of that State, who was formerly United States Senator, returned this morning to North Carolina, after an unsuccessful effort to induce the President to take some steps that would prevent the wholesale arrests of citizens of that State, without process of law and the refusal to allow them bail or a trial by the courts. He informed the President, on the evening of his departure for Long Branch, that there was no more of an insurrection in North Carolina than there was in Washington, and that the whole movement of martial law was for effect on the State and Congressional elections, to be held one week from Thursday. The President said that he had been informed by the Senators from North Carolina that the reported outrages on white and colored citizens in several counties in North Carolina were true, but in any event it was not within the limit of his duty to interfere in the absence of a request made by the Governor or Legislature of the State.

THE FOREIGN WAR.

The Prussian and French Ministers here both regard the cable telegrams, said to have been received in Wall street from Europe, that efforts are now on foot to secure a peaceful solution of the difficulty between France and Prussia, as entitled to credit. They say that the absence of more definite news is caused by the course of the French Government in suppressing, as far as possible, all intelligence of military movements. They, however, look for a battle before another week rolls around.

CHICAGO.

A Woman Burned to Death—The Irishmen Decide for France.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A fire occurred last night, whereby a large frame building on Canal street, occupied for pork packing, lard rendering and candle manufacturing, was burned. After the fire had been subdued and the firemen gone to their engine-houses, it was discovered that Mrs. Keller, owner of the building, was missing. After searching through the ruins for some time, her remains were discovered burned to a crisp. But to have the discussion before the Irish Literary Society last night terminated about 12 o'clock, and the police officer decided that the Prussian side had the best of the argument, but the Irish audience was evidently in sympathy with the French, and the vote, resulting in 40 votes for France and 29 for Prussia.

A Week of Business and Union of Wealth and Beauty.

The week just closed has been one of great excitement in commercial circles, and, to many, has proved disastrous. Great, which on Tuesday morning reached 1.25 cash and 1.25 at the sellers' option in August, to-day touched $1 05 cash and $1 10, at sellers' option in August. The victims, generally speaking, were the city lambs who, on the "Live Skeleton" principle, thought the rise in prices was to be unlimited. Of course, the revulsion in prices are farmers, who rushed into speculations with the same avidity, but with more judgment and under the discretion, than our commercial operators. Transactions of the Western Union Telegraph Office at the corner of Wall and Broad, during the past week than ever before. This was especially the case in this city, each day's business reaching a handsome figure. At Milwaukee there were 1,400 dispatches received and sent in one day, and at Buffalo 2,500 per day. The Western Union Office, in addition to the long reports of foreign and domestic news transmitted by the Associated Press, has been furnishing the city, not withstanding the electric influences on the wires during the hot weather have been so extraordinarily great as to render the work very difficult.

Chicago society is much excited over the approaching marriage of Miss Ogden, daughter of Mahlon Ogden, and Mr. Monroe (who is one of the smartest hands in a printing house in this city) understood to be her accepted lover. Over that she might be a willful maiden something by the operation. At her birth Carrie Munroe weighed but four pounds, and as she grew up she was so delicate as to excite very perceptible, and it was feared that she would not live. So spare and delicate was her frame that she could not bear the heat of the sun as much as possible, in order that flesh might come to her. About six years ago the child commenced to grow with such activity with which this was done was astonishing, as one pound a week is (and was then) her weekly increase. Her body is split by the mother not to have a large appetite, though sometimes when hungry she will exclaim, "Mother, I am so hungry, I declare I'm starving," which, when her enormous size is considered, appears ludicrous. She is said also to have a partiality for sweets, candies, &c., and her dolls receive her constant attention. She is decidedly willful in disposition, as when she does not wish to do a thing she says itself could not move her to it.

Carrie appeared by no means bashful before her visitors, however. Her height is above that of children of her age, and her size is really immense. The lower portion of her body is stout and firmer, with small transactions. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	67	Harlem	133
Cumberland	40	Harrid & Erie	87½
Western U. Tel.	84½	C. C. & I. C.	18
Quicksilver	5	Reading	99¾
Mariposa	11	Mich. Central	118
Do preferred	11	Lake Shore	90¾
Adams Express	63	Illinois Central	132
Wells & Fargo	16½	Pittsburg	103¾
American Ex	43	Northwestern	58½
U. S. Express	43	Do preferred	86
Pacific Mail	93½	Rock Island	93¾
N. Y. Cent'l	93½	N. Jersey Cen'l	109½
Hud. R. R.	93½	St. Paul	36¾
Erie	20¾	Do preferred	76½
Tol. & Wabash	29	Fort Wayne	99½
Do preferred	38½	Chi. & Alton	115
Ohio & Mis'sippi	32½	Do preferred	115
St. Joseph	10		

Total imports for the week $5,456,690.

Sub-treasury balance, gold $89,773,444
Do. do. currency 4,419,259

A million and half of cancelled gold certificates were sent to Washington.

Specie to-day—Balances—Cal.met 75; Copper Falls 73¼; Franklin 5¾; Hancock 1; Minnesota ¾.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 23.—Bunhardt & Co., agents for the Hamburg and American line of steamers, to-day received orders by the cable this morning to stop the departure of the Hamburg steamships from New York.

Deaths for the week 134, being 41 more than last week.

THE FALSE REPORTS.

Gold room has appointed a committee to ascertain the author of the bogus London dispatch reported in American hands there at 79¾. A reward of $300 is offered for the detection of the scoundrels.

LITTLE FATTIE MUNROE,

An Eight-Year-Old Girl Weighing Three Hundred Pounds.

[From the Boston Times.]

Carrie Munroe, who is now on exhibition at the Melonson Hall, was born in Maine about eight years ago. Her mother, who was a sister to the mother of Nathaniel Wilson, the "Living Skeleton," and thus Carrie is cousin to the skeleton. Her father was Chas. Munroe, who was employed up to the time of his death as a conductor on the Boston and Providence road. Carrie's mother is healthy enough, in fact, is at the hall while her child is on exhibition. She is a remarkably smart, active appearing woman, and in point of size is quite ordinary, and not the first traces of the child's disease can be found in her. It was evidently from her grandmother, the sister of the "Living Skeleton's" mother, that the origin of her disease could be discovered.

Carrie's grandmother died at the 63d. was a descriptive account of the life of the "Living Skeleton," and in it reference was made to the extraordinary size of the children which succeeded having a cousin, a child not eight years of age, weighing three hundred pounds. Owing to the crowd of visitors which such a feat carried to her house, Mrs. Munroe (who is one of the smartest hands in a printing house in this city) understood to give her on exhibition, for that she might be a willful maiden

"Patience, gentlemen, and all will go on well. * * It is now known that this country at present can neither be monarchial nor republican. * * * Does this matter appear to you to be a discovery of little importance?"

Homicide.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

On Tuesday morning, Wm. O. Oldham killed Alfred Hainline at the tanyard of the latter, near the Lane's End in Montgomery county. There had been a previous difficulty between the parties, and on the morning named they met and had some words, when Hainline made at Oldham with an iron pitchfork, when Oldham fired upon him with a shot gun and killed him instantly. Hainline is an uncle of Oldham's wife, and the difficulty is greatly regretted by both parties.

☞ The quality of the Prussian soldiery as to their personal and family respectability is probably higher than that of any nation in Europe. The rigorous rule for all, even the highest, commencing in the ranks; the excellence of Prussian educational systems; and the sober earnestness of the German people constitute them a dangerous opponent. The French have more *elan*, but the Prussians, like the Anglo-Saxons, will bear whipping, and after a defeat or two may, perhaps, feel just ready to begin. On the other hand, the French have always been demoralized by reverses.—[World.

A LIVE ELOPEMENT.

Disappearance of a Retired Merchant of 65 with a Young Maiden of 20.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.]

One of the most singular affairs of the kind that we ever heard of came to our knowledge yesterday.

Eloping parties are usually impecunious young men, without parents, and romantic young ladies, with more money than brains. In this case the tables are turned—a father with a long purse and a daughter with a little "cruel" children refuse to give their consent to the union.

THE ROMANTIC BRIDEGROOM

is no other than Mr. Warne, a retired merchant of the highest respectability, who arrived at the "age of discretion" a good while ago. He is single from choice, and was a widower, with eight children, most of them grown.

THE BRIDE

is Miss Kate Brady, a respectable but not wealthy young lady of twenty summers or thereabouts. For some time past Miss Brady had been an inmate of the family of Mr. Warne, in the capacity of music teacher to his daughters. The elder children observed that their father had suddenly become

VERY FOND OF MUSIC.

He would sit for hours listening to the voice and touch of the fair music teacher, and from certain signs that the dullest understanding can interpret, they knew that love-making was going on at a rapid rate. They remonstrated with the old gentleman, and argued that he was not of proper age to marry so young a lady. He, however, had before him several notable examples of men in the city, marrying young wives, and he failed to be persuaded.

The opposition of his children grieved him greatly, and Mr. W. concluded to play the romantic and elope.

Yesterday the children learned the fact that

THE MARRIAGE

had taken place, and their indignation was intense. When the "beated term" closes they will no doubt pitch in, and raise Cain in their three impediments in the way of the union. Miss B. is said to be a very amiable and accomplished young lady, and if she chooses to marry a man so much her senior, whose business is it?

A Crawling Monster in Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 23d.]

George Moore, while picking blackberries, Monday, July 18, on Mr. John Smith's place, in Kenton, directly opposite the residence of Muddy creek with the Ohio, one and a half miles below Delhi, saw a snake of unusual proportions and of peculiar appearance.

It was a grayish color and spotted yellow, the spots varying in size from that of a five-cent nickel to a silver half dollar. He estimated its length at from fifteen to twenty feet, and in diameter, as he says, larger than his body (he supposes about ten inches.) Mr. Moore has been all through the war of the rebellion, has faced the mouths of cannon and small arms, but he says the mouth of that snake was too much for him. He immediately left the patch, and no money could hire him to again pick blackberries there. On inquiry we find that others have seen the same snake near that place. Mr. Van Coney, of Taylorsport, and also his son, saw it. They estimate its length at seventeen feet.

Henry Zuella states that he saw it, but did not wait long enough to notice its size; but he gives us to understand that it was too big for him to fool around.

The event has created considerable excitement. Inasmuch as that locality is noted for its blackberries, the pickers in the neighboring patches are afraid to go, and will pay them a visit, making his call when they are not prepared to receive company, and hence the blackberry has advanced ten cents on the bucket.

MINNESOTA.

Information for People who Want to Take a Turn in the Northwest—What it Costs and How to Get There.

A LIVELY LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WINONA, CHASKWAYER, MINN., July 21.

Several friends in Louisville exacted promises of me, when I got settled, to write about my trip, the probable cost of such a jaunt, and the pleasures to be expected. I can best answer them all through the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and, perhaps, render a service to others of your readers who, as tourists, invalids or pleasure-seekers, may wish to take a turn in the Northwest. Before making the attempt, however, I must recount my adventures from the lookout on the top of the house, you will have the best view to be had of St. Paul and its environs. The Cathedral and Bishop's Palace are also in sight. The Park Place is on a hill which overlooks the city, and hence is free from the malarious effects of the river breezes fan you in the hottest days, and full you at night. The plan of the building is a long parallelogram, and the style of building they throws the windows of every room in the house to the outside. There, from the piazza, surrounding the house on

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, [illegible] the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate [illegible] required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

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Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Since the year 1833 one hundred and five missionaries have died in the foreign field. Of these fifty-two were males and fifty-three females.

Minnesota preacher supplies nine churches, his circuit being one hundred and seventy miles long. Last year his entire salary was $209 60.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Pekin, China, has been fired and totally consumed, and a number of the missionaries and converts murdered.

The Orthodox Jews resist the proposition to have a special religious service on Sunday for those whose business keeps them employed on the Jewish Sabbath.

Christ Church, New York, of which Dr. [illegible] is pastor, finds its situation not pecuniarily profitable. The society is so badly in debt as to be obliged to sell its rectory.

The Young Men's National Christian Conference, at Indianapolis, selected the second Sabbath of November as a day of prayer throughout the world for these associations.

A movement is on foot, which gives promise of complete success, to erect an Orthodox Evangelical German Lutheran Church in Cincinnati. The corner-stone of the building is laid.

Rev. Mr. Bunnell is now on trial in England for Romanising heresies. He is the most advanced of ritualists who adhere to the Church of England and love the Church of Rome.

In Wales the Established Church started at the Reformation with 800 churches. Now she has 830. The Dissenters had, in 1742, 105 [illegible] in 1816, 993; in 1861, 2,927, and now, probably, 3,500.

The Southern General Synod of the Lutheran Church reports 116 members, 194 congregations, and 17,300 communicants, distributed in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee.

At the "Children's Service," in the Universalist Church in New Haven, Rev. Phœbe Hanaford "dedicated" eighteen children, after preaching a sermon explaining the object of this new observance.

The Canadian Primitive Methodist Conference, at its session in Toronto, voted to allow a minister to remain a fourth year at his appointment, in special cases, of which Conference shall be the judge.

Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, strongly urges the wisdom of the free-seat system. Of the sixty regular Episcopal parishes in his diocese, but one-fourth rent their pews. In all the rest the seats are free.

Mr. Spurgeon, in reply to a proposition to lecture before the Boston Lyceum Bureau, says that he is not a lecturer and has no ambition in that line. He is glad to preach, but not if there is any charge at the door.

Some of the rigid church members are grieved at the methods and appendages of the modern camp-meetings. They class them with German picnics, Sunday steamboat excursions, and Fourth of July celebrations.

The number of priests in Great Britain is four hundred and seventy-six, engaged in the ten colleges and also in the one hundred and sixty-one parishes. The number of young men being prepared for religious offices is one hundred.

The national camp-meeting at Oakington, Maryland, is reported as a grand success. Near five hundred ministers are in attendance, representing Quakers, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Methodists, among the prominent speakers and workers.

The present year has shown a remarkable addition to the membership of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches in New Orleans. It is said that no other on the continent has witnessed more remarkable revivals of religion.

Rev. Hyacinthe decides not to leave the Church of Rome because the Council has decreed the Pope's infallibility, but will make no secret of his repudiation of some of the doctrines involved, and wait the issue of tolerance or excommunication.

The Reunited Presbyterian Church has 730 churches in the State of New York, 712 in Pennsylvania, and 580 in Ohio. In the city of Philadelphia they have 63 churches; in New York and Brooklyn, 62; in Baltimore, 11; Cincinnati, 18, Chicago, 16, and Pittsburg, 10.

Rev. D. L. Braylor, the veteran Baptist missionary, who has spent a life-time in Burmah, is now on a visit to this country. He reports that the King of Burmah will build churches and support missionaries if they will go and preach the gospel to his people.

The Episcopal Church in Missouri contributed this year to objects other than salary one hundred thousand dollars, nearly three times the sum reported last year. The communicants number thirty-one hundred, being an addition of more than twenty-five per cent.

Rev. A. P. Palmer has just put forth a statement of the Unitarian faith, prepared by several Unitarian ministers of New York. It denies the Trinity, objects to atonement, and professes faith in the everlasting happiness of the good, but denies the eternal misery of the wicked.

The Augustana Swedish Lutheran Synod has just met at Andover, Illinois. The Andover church is the oldest in the country, having been organized in 1850, through the munificent aid of Jenny Lind. The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago owes its existence to the benevolence of the same person.

None of the churches in Philadelphia are to be closed during the warm weather. In most cases two or more contiguous churches have arranged for union services, an expedient that affords both pastor and people an opportunity for absence and recreation, without debarring from religious services those who remain in the city.

The Hungarian Government is credited with having advised the Pope that it will sanction no suspension of the bishops who vote against infallibility, while those who vote for it are threatened with the loss of their temporalities if they attempt to promulgate in their sees a dogma which interferes with the supremacy of the local government.

A writer from Salt Lake City says that the boast of the Mormons that they support all their helpless poor is utterly without foundation. He says that numbers of them were kept from actual starvation, last winter, by the liberality of the Episcopal Church in that city. He admits that, financially, Mormonism has been a grand success for Brigham Young and a few other church dignitaries, but a dismal failure to the people generally.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, New Jersey, has just preached his forty-second anniversary sermon to his people. When he became their pastor there were but four churches in Hudson county, where now there are over seventy. He has buried during his pastorate fourteen hundred and fifty of his members, and had married the families down to the third generation.

Some of the topics to be discussed at the coming meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in the city of New York are already published. The address of welcome is to be made by Rev. William Adams, D. D. Christian union, consistent with denominational distinctions, will be vindicated in an address by Bishop McIlvaine; and war, with its prevention, by Henry Ward Beecher. The full programme will soon be announced.

The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South took active measures to restore an attendance on class meetings, they having been discontinued to a great extent since the action of the Conference in 1866, expunging the rule which made an attendance on these meetings a condition of membership. It is believed that the Church has lost greatly in personal piety by the neglect of the class-meeting.

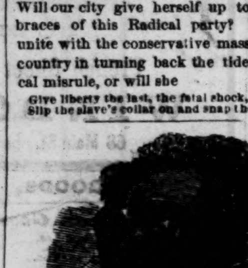
The number of houses of worship belonging to the dissenting bodies of England are as follows (the dissenters including all not connected with the English Episcopal or Established Church): Methodists of various names, 10,869; Baptists, 1,814; Bible Christians, 437; Friends, 372; Independents, or Congregationalists, 2,232; Jews, 20; Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, 30; Moravians, or United Brethren, 87; New Jerusalem Church, 38; Catholic Apostolic Church, 24; Presbyterians, 124; Roman Catholic, 932; Unitarians, 108; all others, 761. Total, 17,649.

The Democrats of Jefferson county ought to see to it that every precinct is thoroughly organized. Committees should be appointed, if necessary, whose duty it shall be to visit every man friendly to our cause, and urge him to vote. We must not let our majority in this county be reduced a single man; we must give the enemy a Waterloo defeat. The only danger we have to fear is our own apathy and indifference. Let us bear in mind that eternal vigilance is the price of victory, and take care lest we be caught sleeping on our posts.

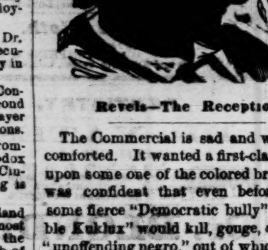
Herr Griff, the leviathan Radical nominee for City Marshal, has published a card of explanation. He was not at Senator Revels' lecture because he was elsewhere. He however talked with the Hon. Senator and "found his mind sound." Very well, Herr Griff, but if the Senator's views are "sound" perhaps his body is equally sound, and if so, he has a good appetite, and how can this be satisfied without money? You should have paid your fifty cents for a ticket, Herr Griff. By not doing so we fear you have ruined your prospects. You have our sympathy, Herr Griff, but we can't help you.

At the time when New York, Oregon and Connecticut are sending forth greetings of victory to the Democracy of the country, we are asked to support the nominees of the party over which they triumphed. Will the metropolis of Kentucky approve the measures of the present Administration? Do our people want any more income taxes and extravagance? Will our city give herself up to the embraces of this Radical party? Will she unite with the conservative masses of the country in turning back the tide of Radical misrule, or will she

Give liberty the last, the fatal shock,
Slip the slave's collar on and snap the lock?



Revels—Expecting a Reception.

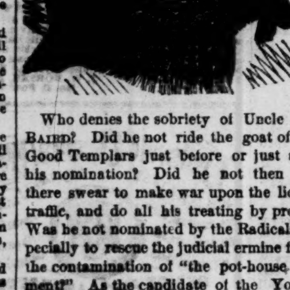


Revels—The Reception.

The Commercial is sad and will not be comforted. It wanted a first-class outrage upon some one of the colored brethren. It was confident that even before August some fierce "Democratic bully" or "horrible Kuklux" would kill, gouge, or kick an "unoffending negro," out of which it could manufacture cheap political capital for the election. Alas! for the Commercial's calculations, no such acts have been committed. We have had no threats, no disturbances, and no probability of any. The Democracy, while denouncing the illegal and unconstitutional manner in which the Fifteenth amendment was passed, do not propose to hold the colored man responsible for it. They wage no war against the colored voter as such. They would not test this question by brute force, and they will permit the colored voter to exercise his privilege without interruption.

Before the Honorable Robert F. Baird bestrode the fiery and untamed steed of the Good Temple, he once aroused the slumbering denizens of West Jefferson with a midnight exhibition of his attachment to the church. His practice at the bar had made him a trifle dizzy. The droppings of some sanctuary had filled him with fervent zeal. He had come from afar and his limbs were weary. But no sooner did Uncle Bob overhear a couple of belated pietists discussing some church question, than he went for one of them with his cudgel. When remonstrated with upon the unseemly nature of his theological weapons, Uncle Bob swore with tearful emotion that though an outside pillar only of the Presbyterian church he would be found supporting that edifice "till h—l freezes over!" If any man disputes the piety of this Radical nominee let him be set down as a scorner or a heathen.

To the workingmen the Democratic party can confidently appeal, since it has ever been their firm and consistent friend. The Radical party on the other hand has thrown itself into the arms of the capitalists and to them let it look for help. It has established a high protective tariff by which millions of dollars have been snatched from the horny hands of labor and thrown into the lap of wealth. It has exempted from taxation the bonds which were bought up at a tremendous discount by the millionaires of the land in the hour of the country's distress. It has taken a million of acres of the public lands from the honest settler to enrich thriving railroad rings. It has overwhelmed us with the cancer of a public debt, which is eating out the life of honest industry. Will the workingmen of this city give their aid to such a party? Interest and principle will dictate otherwise.



Who denies the sobriety of Uncle Bob Baird? Did he not ride the goat of the Good Templars just before or just after his nomination? Did he not then and there swear to make war upon the liquor traffic, and do all his treating by proxy? Was he not nominated by the Radicals especially to rescue the judicial ermine from the contamination of "the pot-house element?" As the candidate of the Young Men's Christian Association against Hop Price, Uncle Bob is above suspicion. From his religious instructions, the bootblacks, the newsboys, and other gamins of the street have been wont for twenty years to cull their choicest expressions, and from him some of them have learned pretty much all they know about their Maker. If any man doubts the earnest piety of Uncle Bob Baird let him be anathema! It is his proudest boast that amid all his political tergiversations he has never changed his religion.

The Commercial argues that, as the offices to be filled at this election are not political, the people in voting for them ought not to be influenced by their political opinions. If this argument were correct the Commercial's party would gain nothing by it, since its nominees are in no respect superior to ours. But the Commercial's argument will not stand a moment. Every man of ordinary common sense knows that an office, however insignificant, has its influence. The office-holder in his representative capacity is a far more influential man than as a mere citizen. Judge A. can command a hearing and exercise a power which plain Mr. A. could never hope for. Why should not this influence be exercised for truth and economy and justice, and not profligacy and wrong. Why, in other words, should the offices in this Democratic community not be held by men of the Democratic faith? Let the Commercial look to its own party. Let it tell us where a single Democrat has the position even of a deputy constable in a Radical neighborhood, and we will then be prepared to listen with some patience to its proposition. Let it tell us how much politics there is in postoffices, or mail agencies, or custom-house offices, and, if there is none, let it inform us why no Democrats are found in them. Until it answers these questions, let us hear no more of this twaddle about this not being a political canvass.

WEAPONS OF THE WAR.

The Needle Gun and the Chassepot Rifle.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

THE NEEDLE GUN.

Your description of the needle-gun, in this morning's issue, is erroneous. Permit me to correct as follows:

1. The range of the needle-gun is from 1,200 to 1,400 yards, and not four or five miles.

2. The movements of loading are executed with the right hand, as follows: An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand closes the breech, and another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is ready for "Fire." During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand, at a "ready."

3. The gun is never loaded or reloaded while at "aim," simply because it is impossible to do so.

4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of papier-mache; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

5. The cartridge is made up—ball in front, ball socket with igniting matter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called long-lead (lang blei).

6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air-chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean no recoil is felt at all.

7. In case the needle should break, or bend, or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds; each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

It's not so much the superiority of the needle-gun over other breech-loaders which has secured, and, in all probability, will, in the present struggle, secure success to the Prussian army, as it is the thorough education of each individual soldier, and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

The needle-gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not being deemed effective without an entire change of tactics, and especially of skirmish instruction, was almost condemned.

The Prussian army has but one caliber for all small arms, so that infantry or sharp-shooters can be supplied with cartridges from any cavalry, pistol or carbine cartridge-wagon.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. VON DOEHN.

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

[From the New York World.]

The fire-arm which has been adopted by the French army is the celebrated Chassepot rifle, which is probably the most efficient weapon ever put into the hands of an army of infantry. It resembles the Prussian needle-gun, but possesses several improvements. During the late war between Prussia and Austria the effective work of the newly-invented needle-gun attracted the notice of all fighting nations; and the French, anticipating that they would sometime be called upon to punish Prussia for her alleged arrogance and want of honor, immediately set to work to invent a weapon that should surpass the needle-gun in its power as an engine of war. The result was the invention by M. Chassepot, after long and careful study, having the Prussian gun to aid him and to improve upon. After the new rifle had been tested over and over again, the attention of the Emperor was invited to it, and it was not long before he was convinced of its superiority, and ordered its adoption in the army.

One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle-gun of Prussia is, that its movement is simpler, and instead of being tightly inclosed in the breech by a cylinder, it is almost fully exposed, and the employment of India rubber as an obturator. It is argued that the Prussian gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The French gun is always open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleansed from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly discover any accident to his rifle.

It is claimed that this gun is not so easily clogged as the Prussian needle-gun, and is more substantially built.

The Chassepot is handled in the following manner. While loading, hold the gun in the left hand with the but-end resting on the left hip. The lever is then turned with but one movement, from right to left, and with another pulled back, after which the cartridge is inserted into the opening thus effected. By a third movement—pushing back the lever into its original position—the gun becomes ready to be fired off. The projectile is rather a long slug with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle-ball. The charge, which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries with certainty is very considerable—over 1,000 metres. Both the infantry and the chasseurs have only the one model, but the bayonets differ, in so far as those of the chasseurs are sword bayonets.

DIABOLISM IN SPAIN.

An Infant's Head Severed and its Quivering Corpse Tossed to its Mother—The Mother Shoots the Murderer.

[Correspondence London Standard.]

If Paris and London have recently been supping on horrors, each more terrible than its predecessor, I think when your readers have listened to the following story they will allow that Andalusia is not far behind the two great capitals in affording a tale of blood, which in ferocity and dramatic details outHerods the Pantine and Uxbridge massacres. On the outskirts of Castile de las Guardias, a village some eight leagues from Seville, stands a small, unpretending farm-house tenanted by a hitherto thriving and industrious laboring-man and his wife. They had not been married very long, and a baby had just arrived to complete their domestic happiness. Among the acquaintances of this young couple were a gypsy and his wife, with whom they were on very friendly terms, the intimacy being cemented by business transactions of an important nature, the gypsy man being employed as an agent in the disposal of the farm produce and in the purchase and sale of animals, &c. It was, therefore, no way surprising that, on the advent of the little stranger, the gypsy couple solicited the honor of being its godparents, a request which was readily granted. The baptismal day having arrived, the whole household, with the exception of the mother, who was, of course, unable to leave her bed, and the gypsy woman, who remained in attendance, proceeded to the church, a distance of two miles.

After everybody had left, and sufficient time had been given for the party to get well out of hearing, the gypsy woman, armed with a pistol, approached the bedside of the invalid, and, threatening her with death in case of refusal, demanded of her all the money that was in the house. The poor woman, with rare presence of mind, and without a moment's hesitation, indicated that all their fortune was in a drawer in the lower part of a chest in an adjoining room. No sooner had the gypsy entered this room to obtain the cash than the invalid jumped out of bed, ran to the door, secured the woman inside, and, seizing her husband's *trabuco*, or blunderbuss, rushed outside the house, to the window by which the gipsy might escape, and, covering her with the gun, threatened her with instant death if she moved, at the same time raising loud cries for help, which, unhappily, no one appeared to have heard. In the meantime, the christening party were now on their return. Meeting two *guarda civile*, mutual compliments passed, and the soldiers were asked to come to the farm-house and partake of the modest *fiesta* prepared for the occasion. The proposal and its ready acceptance must have somewhat disconcerted the gypsy man, for he now proposed to run on before to see that everything was ready, and begged to be allowed to carry the child, so as to return it the sooner to the bosom of its mother. On reaching the house he immediately perceived that his deeply laid design had in some way miscarried. Approaching the woman at the window, he desired her to let his wife go free, or otherwise he would kill her child. Never dreaming that the man would be so utterly diabolical, she declined. Without another word the man whipped out his knife, and with one blow nearly severed the little innocent's head from its body, and tossed the quivering corpse upon its mother. Maddened by this horrible act, the woman turned her gun upon the man and laid him dead at her feet. The explosion and screams brought the *guarda civile* almost instantaneously to the house, one of whom, rushing in and unlocking the door where the gypsy was confined, was at once shot through the heart by that woman. The second *guarda civile* hearing this second explosion hurriedly entered the house, and, seeing his comrade dead on the floor, and the woman with the still smoking pistol in her hand, raised his carbine and dropped her lifeless where she stood. As our informant rather curiously observes, this affair has aroused some public attention on account of the peculiar circumstances attending it, and giving it an interest which murders and crimes of this nature, unfortunately too common in Andalusia, do not usually command.

A Parisian sheet, in describing the rapidity with which cities spring into existence on the American prairies, relates that a traveler, arriving late one night at Chicago, failed to find hotel accommodation and laid himself down in an open field. In the morning he found himself in a cellar, with a five-story dwelling-house erected over him.

CHRISTIAN REUNION.

British Opinion of the Attempted Reunion of Christendom—The "Church of the Future" and the Difficulties in its Way.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A meeting was held the other day to promote an enterprise most worthy of our sympathies, if somewhat of the boldest design. That enterprise is nothing less than the uniting into one body of all who profess and call themselves Christians, and not only this, but making the limits of that body conterminous with those of the human race. It is impossible, indeed, to avoid stumbling at the comparison between the means and the end. A few gentlemen meet upon a London platform and pass resolutions stating their sincere regret that two-thirds of the world is still heathen, and that the remaining third is split into a variety of discordant and hostile sects. It is a great pity that this should be an accurate account of the world in the nineteenth century after the revelation of Christianity, and there is a growing desire that it should cease to be accurate. Every advance of civilization tends to break up the little provincial centers of belief, and to sweep them away into the main currents of thought. When the world is practically bounded by the lines of our village or our country, we may belong to some infinitesimal sect, and believe that to it alone belongs the true illumination; but as we are brought into closer contact with all sorts and conditions of men the absurdity of any such theory becomes more manifest. We find ourselves unable to believe that the inhabitants of Little Peddington, or of England, or even of Europe, have a monopoly of the truth, and feel that our partial glimpses require to be complimented, and therefore to be corrected, by the results obtained from a different point of view. We require a cosmopolitan religion as well as cosmopolitan views of science or politics or art. It would be impossible to overrate the influence upon our imagination of the steady widening of our intellectual horizon, and the desire for a really catholic creed in the form in which this sentiment has taken among a certain class of very amiable and excellent people. Whether they are as wise as they are excellent is another question. The scheme of converting the world by holding public meetings does not sound very promising. The heathen majority who have not listened as yet to the eloquence of the all-zealous missionaries employed for that purpose will scarcely be shaken by a resolution passed in a London room. It is of course the way of the world at present. The abolition of the corn laws and emancipation of the negroes were secured by a popular agitation of this kind, and why not the conversion of the heathen? We know that the new church of progress is at work, "under the patronage of Lord and Lady Amberley," just like an agricultural show or a county ball; and perhaps these advocates of Christian duty may be doing well in borrowing the weapons of the world against which they are fighting. Stump oratory has proved so efficacious an instrument in various ways that we may try what it can do as a substitute for the ruder preaching of former times. It is much pleasanter to second a resolution amidst loud and general applause than to run the risk of being made into a martyr by heathens or burnt as a heretic by an established church. We must try to rejoice in the milder manners of the times and the agreeable methods which are now taken for the propagation of truth. But the speeches, as reported, seem to involve a difficulty of another kind. We cannot understand as plainly as might be desired what is the path by which we are to arrive at the wished-for goal of Christian unity. Some of the speakers were Roman Catholics, and they would, it might be supposed, have a singularly simple remedy for the existing discord. Let everybody become a Roman Catholic, and, of course, the problem will be solved. Only we fail to perceive what could be the meaning of the meeting from this point of view. It was manifestly intended to promote some object in which Roman Catholics and Anglicans could earnestly combine, and which must, therefore, be the promotion of some sort of compromise between the English and Roman Churches. It could not be a meeting for the conversion of one part of it to the tenets of the other, but for the discovery of some common ground upon which all its members could meet. It is obvious that a thorough-going Ultramontane can hold out no possible terms except unreserved submission to his own tenets. And, in fact, we find that one speaker, who descended from the region of generalities to that of more definite assertion, made a statement of his hopes, which was as far as possible from the Ultramontane theory. According to his programme, the obnoxious dogma is to be proclaimed, and, as a natural consequence, the existing Catholic Church is to be split into fragments. From these fragments the Church of the future is to be somehow or other put together. Before the existing churches can be brought into union they must go through a process of pulverization. They must be, so to speak, macadamized, and formed into a solid concrete after being crushed into smaller atoms than those at present in existence. It must be admitted that this prospect is not particularly cheering. It reminds us rather of the plan suggested by the orators of the Peace Congress which met long ago at Geneva. They proposed a reign of universal peace; but then by way of inaugurating that most desirable era all existing difficulties were to be settled by a few decisive wars. When the Austrian empire had been broken up, and the Pope turned out of Italy, and a republic proclaimed in France, and Ireland made independent of England, and a few other minor changes satisfactorily carried out, we were all to sit down under our own vine and fig trees, and beat our swords into plowshares. Similarly a religious union is to be obtained by first breaking up the largest existing organization, by afterwards abandoning to their own foolish devices all the weak-minded people who may cling to their old fashioned provincial formularies, and by then forming the real united Christian Church, which will be the genuine article, all the others being merely spurious imitations and sectarian offshoots. The plan may be excellent; but will there not be some grounds for saying that it simply amounts to advocating the formation of one more church, which, like all other churches, will assert that it is the only one which can claim perfect purity and catholicity?

The difficulty which is at the bottom of the whole question is one of which we spoke at some length in a recent article. Two or more churches can be united either by abandoning parts of their creed or by actual conversion of one or both. They may agree to unite in one organization though permitting difference of opinion upon the points now in dispute, or they may change their opinions as to the merits of the controversy. All other Christians might be convinced that the Pope was infallible, or we might agree to form a single body for practical purposes while holding any opinions we pleased as to the Papal authority. This last is, indeed, the case in the Roman Catholic Church itself. The Council has made generally notorious what was less openly acknowledged beforehand, that there are the widest possible contrasts of opinion between different persons who call themselves Catholics. The Church of England is wide enough in its comprehension of hostile parties; but there is scarcely a greater divergence between Mr. Jowett, for example, and Dr. Pusey, than between the bishops and cardinals who have been denouncing each other with so much virulence at Rome. The unity of the Church, whatever else it implies, does not imply anything approaching to a unity of belief on some of the most important questions that can be put to mankind. When, therefore, we are invited to work for the reunion of Christendom we may fairly inquire by what method it is to be sought. Are we to seek for union by settling our speculative differences or by agreeing to differ in speculative matters? Are we to decide that transubstantiation, or the doctrine of the Trinity, or any other controverted dogma, is to be an open question; or are we all to come to the same opinion upon the disputes involved? And, if so, what is the method by which this unity of opinion is to be obtained? Who is to be the judge of the controversies? On what principle is a decision to be made?

For our own part we should have no difficulty in answering such a question. We must simply accept the principle of perfect freedom of inquiry in that as in other matters; and trust that, as an ultimate result, some dogmas will be dismissed as obsolete superstitions, that others will prove to be well founded, and that others again will require considerable modication. We must abandon the notion that any man, or any given set of men, is infallible, or that any authority on earth can arbitrarily decide upon the truth or falsehood of any given theory. We must trust, in fact, to the methods which have brought about unity of opinion in most scientific questions, and by which we are gravitating toward an agreement on many more disputable matters. We must believe that there is such a thing as truth, which will be discovered when it is sought without prejudice from every possible point of view, or which will possibly be admitted to be in certain cases beyond the reach of human faculties. But, of course, the process must be a very slow one, and the first results will often be disappointing. The inquiry would be of no use if it did not begin by revealing very wide contrasts of opinions. It is obvious that our friends who propose to reunite Christendom are too impatient for the scientific method. They wish to bring about a more speedy result. The very terms in which they announce their motives show that they propose to decide many questions at once. They begin by excluding all Jews, Turks, and infidels, to say nothing of heretics, for it is impossible to say who are the heretics in their opinions—that is, they have mostly assumed some set of dogmas, a faith in which is necessary to joining them. They would exclude Positivists and Secularists, and, we presume, Unitarians; and by so doing they would at once assume that we must decide distinctly upon many topics around which the most important controversies of the time are still raging. They cannot, therefore, hope that the Church of the future shall depend upon a decision by argument of the most vital disputes, for they exclude all who have not made up their minds in one sense. They cannot propose to decide the important question at issue; and what they really suggest is, therefore, that certain persons whom they choose to call Christians should in some way unite. As these churches agree in acknowledging no common authority, they can only unite by agreeing to leave to private opinion all matters now in dispute. We must have an organization of which the Pope and Mr. Spurgeon—if he is to be reckoned as a Christian—may both be members, and free to advocate their own doctrines. The difficulties of this plan are tolerably plain. In the first place, union in such a body would be more provocative of hostility than the present arrangement. Dr. Manning probably dislikes a liberal Catholic more decidedly than a Protestant dissenter. Secondly, the doctrines which are proposed to be made matters of indifference are those to which different sects cling most fondly and consider as of the most vital importance. Why should a bitter Ultramontanist give up the infallibility of the Pope, or a red-hot Calvinist give up eternal damnation, in order to draw closer to a man whom he now regards as liable to everlasting punishment precisely because he rejects those doctrines? Thirdly, as we tried to prove the other day, when we have rejected all the points of difference, it would be exceedingly difficult to find enough facts of agreement to make any kind of working creed. And, finally, we should after all exclude a large number of the ablest thinkers of the day, whose arguments must be considered unless we return to the plan of burning them; and we, therefore, could not be sure after all that we had got hold of anything like a permanent platform. Probably the true object of these uniters of Christendom is to set up a kind of Catholicism without any of the more shocking tenets of the Ultramontane party, and they hope that this would succeed in attracting other churches; but this is really nothing more than to set up one new sect without any distinct basis in reason or authority, and to make a thousand and one churches instead of a thousand.

PENSIONS.

What the New Pension Law Provides.

Among the most important acts passed by Congress at the late session was that providing for the payment of pensions quarterly to pensioners, and for the regulation of fees to be paid to claim agents for the prosecution of claims for pension and bounty land; said act became a law July 8th, 1870, and prescribes in substance as follows:

Sec. 1. Pension agents shall prepare and submit within fifteen days preceding the 4th of March, June, September, and December in each year, vouchers for the quarterly payment to pensioners direct, who, on or after said 4th day named, may execute and return the said vouchers and none other to the said pension agent.

Sec. 2. Upon the receipt of such vouchers properly executed, and the establishment of the identity of the person entitled to the pension, the Pension Agent shall immediately forward by mail to the said pensioner direct, and to no other person, a check payable solely to the order of said pensioner, except where the pensioner is required to appear personally and receive the pension.

Sec. 3. No pension shall, under any circumstances, be paid to any one but the pensioner entitled thereto, except in case of persons legally disabled, when payments may be made to guardians, and in cases of persons resident abroad, when payment may be made as provided in the previous acts.

Sec. 4. Pension agents shall receive for all services rendered to pensioners, including postage, thirty cents, payable by the United States, and not more shall be received by them under penalty of $500.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide blank vouchers to be used as above stated, and regulations therefor.

Sec. 6. Pension agents and their authorized clerks shall take and certify affidavits of all pensioners who may appear before them for that purpose, and give the check for the pension to the pensioner personally; and for taking any such affidavit falsely and corruptly the affiant shall be deemed guilty of perjury, the penalty of which shall be imprisonment for five years or less, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. The fee of an agent or attorney for the prosecution of a claim or bounty land warrant shall not exceed twenty-five dollars. The agent or attorney must file (without cost to the claimant) with the Commissioner of Pensions duplicate articles of agreement duly attested setting forth the fee agreed upon. When no such agreement is filed or approved by the Commissioner the fee shall be ten dollars and no more.

Sec. 8. For contract for demand, or receipt or retention of any compensation greater than above stated the penalty shall be a fine of $500 or less, or imprisonment for five years or less, or both.

Sec. 9. The Commissioner of Pensions shall forward to the pension agents, with the certificates of pension, one of the articles of agreement, if approved by him, and directions as to the payment of fees.

Sec. 10. The pension agents shall deduct from the amount of pension due the amount of fee, if any, and forward the same (less 30 cents), as directed by the Commissioner.

Bismarck's Courtship.

[From Hesekiel's Life of Bismarck.]

In the society and at the house of his friend and neighbor, Moritz Von Blanckenburg Bismarck had often seen a friend of his noble hostess who greatly interested him. But he first became intimately acquainted with Fraulein Johanna Von Putkammer on a trip which both of them made in company with the Blanckenburgs. Bismarck soon became aware of the affection he felt for the young lady, but he naturally found many obstacles in learning—as may be readily understood—whether his affection was returned by her. This would easily explain the inquietude of his behavior, for even when assured of his attachment being returned, there were still many difficulties to be surmounted.

We have already mentioned the reputation which "Mad Bismarck" had won for himself among the elder ladies and gentlemen of Pomerania. The consternation and horror may easily be imagined in which the quiet house of Herr Von Putkammer was plunged, on the receipt of a letter in which Bismarck directly and frankly asked for the hand of his daughter. But how much greater must have been his horror when the gentle daughter of the house, in a modest but firm manner, acknowledged her affection. "It seemed as if I had been felled with an ax," old Herr Von Putkammer said, in describing his feelings at that time. Even the story of the wolf, which always devours the meekest lambs, did not console him. However, he was far removed from playing the tyrant father, and he gave his consent, although with a heavy heart—a consent he has never had reason to regret. Her mother, of a more spirited nature, protested until Bismarck appeared in person at Reinfield and before her eyes clasped his bride to his heart. With a flood of passionate tears she then consented to their union, and from that moment became the warmest and most zealous friend of the man to whom she gave her beloved daughter after so severe a struggle. In a letter to his sister "Arnimen," Bismarck announces the fact under the motto "All right."

CITY ITEMS.

The Only Treatment for Cancers.

Of all the duties and responsibilities resting upon us in our capacity of public journalists, not one affords us more hearty and genuine pleasure than to bear willing testimony to the remarkable success which Dr. Couden, of this city, has met with, for a period of fifteen years, in the treatment of that dreadful disease—cancer. From the time when he first discovered the proper remedies and the principle which should be applied in the treatment of this malady, up to the present time, his professional services have been one grand triumph over the ravages of this most fatal and horrible of all diseases. We would be criminally derelict in our duty to the public, and especially to those having friends stricken with this awful affliction, were we to fail in urgently directing their attention to the eminent skill which this physician has attained in the treatment of it. Dr. Couden has been a resident of this city for upwards of six years, and during that time has effected many hundreds of cures, some of which we have reported in our columns from time to time. Numbers of them are well-known citizens, who had been given over to the jaws of death by our most prominent practitioners. In fact, we may truthfully remark that, of the thousands of patients whom Dr. Couden has cured of cancers, full nine-tenths have been pronounced *incurable* by one or more leading doctors. We are pleased to note that numbers of our best physicians are recommending their cancerous patients to Dr. Couden direct, feeling that the undoubted success which he has acquired in the treatment of this disease makes such a course the only proper one for them to pursue. By reason of vast research into this special disease during years of practice and study, the Dr. has acquired a knowledge of it possessed by no other man in this country. A most remarkable case has recently come to our knowledge—that of Mrs. Col. Foster, of Lebanon, Ky., a lady of large wealth and commanding social position, who passed through the hands of our best physicians, and tried every imaginable means to effect a cure, but having failed in all, was at length persuaded by a friend, when on the verge of despair, to consult Dr. Couden. She now considers herself well.

Having so many patients during the year, the Dr. of course has hundreds of the most devoted friends, and it is pleasant to notice the expressions of appreciation and gratitude that are frequently showered upon him from parties who have been the recipients of his skill. While in his office a day or two since, we selected a single letter from a large pile of a similar nature, which we determined to lay before our friends. It was entirely unsolicited, and from a gentleman who is most favorably known in his county. Mr. F. G. Bard, Fulton Station, Ky., was treated October, 1868, for cancer of the eye and nose.

FULTON STATION, FULTON CO., KY., July 9, 1870.

MY DEAR DR. COUDEN—I know you will think I have forgotten you, but I have not. I have been waiting to see if hard work or anything else would make my face inflame or get worse, but I think I am safe; for I am at my daily labor on my farm and nothing hurts me; so I thank you and my God that I found you in time to save me, for I well know that I would have been eaten up with that awful cancer long since if I had listened to the physicians. They nearly all told me never to touch it or try to have anything done with it, for, when I did I would soon be in my grave. I want to give you one of the best certificates you ever had, for I am satisfied that you are the best physician for this disease in the United States or out of it. As soon as I get it prepared I can get any number of my neighbors and the doctors to sign it, for they are all acquainted with the circumstances of my case. With my kindest regards for your lady and yourself, I am your true friend,

F. G. BARD.

Send for a Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, also containing an extensive list of persons who have been permanently cured—cases of one to thirty-five years' standing. Address

DR. W. C. COUDEN,
135 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,

W. K. HIGGINS.

Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

CITY ITEMS.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

On Monday, July 25th, at 5 o'clock, we will sell that desirable, valuable and well-located property, on the corner of Eighth and Jefferson, consisting of three excellent residences and a first-rate store, now occupied as a drug store, with residence above. This is property of the first class, and a good paying investment, and will be sold by the Bank of Kentucky on long credit. Pearson & Meddis, auctioneers.

Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Read the advertisement of that desirable property on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets, a good store with residence, in a first-rate locality. The lot is 25 by 90 feet. Pearson and Meddis, auctioneers.

If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES. Mrs. A. E. Porter will open tomorrow 500 pieces of wide, black sash-ribbons for $1 per yard, No. 118 Fourth street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green. Grand Clearance Sale.

To make room for the immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. George Gay in Europe and now in transit to this city, we shall now offer the present stock on hand at a great reduction in prices, which will make a grand opportunity for hotel, restaurant and house-keepers to supply themselves with goods at very low rates.

Below we publish the prices of a few of the leading articles:

Stone china cups and saucers, 50c per set.
Stone china tea sets, 44 pieces, $3.
Stone china chamber sets, 9 pieces, $3.
French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $8.
Goblets, per dozen, $1 20.
Table tumblers, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1 50 per dozen, and the large stock of fancy goods at a still greater reduction.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

News from France.

Just received from Limoges—a fine assortment of decorated and gilt-band tea sets, and offered for sale at very low figures at Dolfinger & Co.'s China Store, 96 Market, between Third and Fourth. No trouble to show the goods.

jy24 SuWF&Su

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks,

greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. jy8 lm

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

How is This for High?

You can buy a nice trunk, with tray and rollers, for $1 20 at Brennan & Duffley's, corner of Fourth and Main, under the National Hotel. su-tf

The Nelson County Fair will be held at Bardstown the first week in September. jy16 cod6

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hard to Beat.

You can buy a large Russia Zinc Trunk, the finest style and finish, for $10, at Brennan & Duffley's, corner of Fourth and Main, under National Hotel. su-tf

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Sensation.

Brennan & Duffley, the only practical trunk makers in the business, are selling trunks about twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Corner of Fourth and Main streets. su-tf

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

The Prettiest Woman in New York.

Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth patches, ring marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. jy5-eod&eowlm

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the **Universal Cough Remedy** (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, of valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 301 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja15unly

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

BIRTHS.

A son to Daniel and Lue Talbott on the 18th inst.

On 23d July, 1870, to the wife of John A. Hicks a son.

MARRIED.

COLE—WHEELER—In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Keith, Mr. G. W. Cole and Miss Kate Wheeler, all of this city.

DIED.

COCKE—At the residence of Dr. D. J. O'Reilly, on the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock A. M., WILLIE BOWLER, infant son of Thos. H. and Mary J. Cocke, of Memphis, Tenn.

The remains will be placed in the vault at Cave Hill Cemetery until forwarded to the family residence at Memphis.

Memphis papers please copy.

GOVAN—At Oak Grove, July 23, ANTHONY CHRYSTIE, infant son of [illegible] and Anna Govan.

His funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Robert J. Ward, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SOULE—In this city, on the 14th inst., ARTHUR TRACEY SOULE, only child of W. A. and Sarah Soule, aged 11 weeks.

JACOB—On the morning of 23d July, 1870, of cholera infantum, SUSAN, daughter of Thomas P. and Ellie F. Jacob, aged 4½ months.

LARKIN—On Thursday morning, July 21, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Sophia E. Johnston, MARTHA LARKIN, wife of George Larkin, of Hardin county, Ky., in the 46th year of her age.

Dear is the spot where Christians sleep,
And sweet the strains their spirits pour,
O, why should we in anguish weep?
They are not lost, but gone before.

Secure from every mortal care,
By sin and sorrow vexed no more,
Eternal happiness they share,
Who are not lost, but gone before.

OBITUARY.

WILLIE BOWLER COCKE.

"Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung,
When peals the requiem of the loved and young."

Poor little Willie! But why should I call him poor? Is he not richer than any mortal on earth? Does he not possess his share of the Kingdom of Heaven? Does he not sit by the side of God, and with the other angels sing His praises? Is he not rich in possessing eternal happiness and bliss? Then why call him poor? But, sympathizing with you, dear parents, I can call you poor, to have been deprived of such an emblem of purity and innocence. He was as pure as the new-born rose, and as innocent as a lamb. Therefore, dear parents, mourn him not, although

"It is sad when one thus linked departs!
When Death, that mighty severer of true hearts,
Sweeps through the halls so lately loud in mirth,
And leaves pale Sorrow weeping by the hearth."

Did you not see the sweet and complacent smile that played about his lips and lighted his face, just as cold and cruel Death claimed him as his own? Did that not speak volumes? Did it not say, "Mourn not for me, for I am happy?" That, dear parents, should console you and take away all grief. He was the personification of beauty itself, as he lay with that sweet smile upon his lips, and the words of Percival must have proven true:

"Oh! there is sweetness in beauty's close,
Like the perfume scenting the withered rose."

D. JUNIOR.

IN MEMORIAM.

FREDERICK BUSBY departed this life the 11th of June, 1870, and came to his death so shockingly. If death in a natural way is always sad and piercing, how much more so is it under uncommon circumstances. For when death comes like lightning from a serene heaven, and the sudden stroke hits the poor, feeble hearts of the bereaved ones, you may well weep and mourn, you broken-hearted wife and children, to think that your dear husband and father, when on his way home, was struck down with death by the hands of an unmerciful murderer. I can appreciate your sorrow. You have a full reason for your tears, for you have lost a beloved husband and father. We all wonder, but we do not know what the next hour or moment may befall us. You have lost him, but his soul is not lost. May God's mercy be with you all through life.

"He hath passed away like a beautiful dream,
In the arms of his Saviour hath crossed the dark stream;
And now in yon regions of unfading light
He dwelleth forever, an angel bright."

May he rest in peace with God, and peace be unto his ashes. Amen. G. G.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity!

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, causing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of a great help to those who have weak backs or a pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; ay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily.

ja29 deod&weowlm

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

ELDER S. L. HELM, D. D., pastor of East Baptist Church, has returned to the city and will preach to-day at 11 o'clock and 8 P. M. He will also preach at Portland Baptist Church at 4 o'clock P. M.

Religious Notice.

REV. J. H. LINN, Pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Baltimore, will preach at Broadway Methodist Church Sunday morning, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. jy23 d2

Religious Notice.

GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at the Broadway Baptist Church, Sunday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M. jy23 d2*

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

A stated communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 5, will be held at Masonic Temple on Monday evening, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

WM. RYAN, H. P.

S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

Great Reduction in Prices.

I will reduce from TO-MORROW the price of my

Buff Chinese Grass Cloth Suits,

The most stylish suit of the season, from $12 to $10.

White Victoria Lawn Suits,

Very fine quality, reduced from $15 to $12.

Llama Lace Points and Sacques

At less than Eastern cost.

Black Silk Suits and Wrappings

AT COST.

MORRIS LEVI,

New Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, No. 107.

ja23 SuW&Ftf

Grain Bags.

AS agents for Eastern Manufacturers and Importers, we keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Seamless Cotton Bags, Union A's, and Corn, Wheat, and Oats Burlaps. Also California Sacks used once. McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,
jy20 d7 31 Main street.

H. N. GAGE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TEAS

AND

FANCY GROCERIES

Sole agent in Louisville for

Nelson's celebrated Gelatine,
Hazard's Tapioca Farina,
Lubin's Flavoring Extracts for Cooking,
Peck, Freen & Co.'s London Biscuits;
Jacquot & Co.'s French Blacking;
Hollister & Wilber's Diamond Baking Powder, best in use.

Parrott, Wickum & Co.'s celebrated Indianapolis Crackers received weekly, and for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Western Reserve Factory Cheese received weekly on consignment, and for sale at lowest market rates.

Main street, bet. Fourth & Fifth,

jy17 Sut LOUISVILLE, KY.

SADDLERY

At R. E. MILES',

HARNESS

At R. E. MILES',

Trunks, Traveling Sacks, &c.,

At R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main st., bet Second and Third sts.,

SIGN GOLDEN HORSE-HEAD.

jy13 15 17 19 21 24

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.),

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy8 eodtf

GRAIN BAGS.

15,000 GRAIN BAGS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale low by SHERMAN & CO.,
jy2 eod1m-3dp 244 Main st.

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
Pres't Lou. W. Co.
je29 dlm

J. CREIGHTON,

Plumber and Gas-Fitter,

100 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Material, also Gas Fixtures on hand and for sale low. Houses in city and country fitted up with Gas and Water.

All sizes of Drain Pipe furnished and laid.

je30 ThSu&Tulm

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Fixing the rate of license of those who import and deliver malt liquors in this city.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That from and after the passage of this ordinance all persons, firms or corporations who shall engage in the business of selling or delivering any beer, ale, porter, or any other kind of malt or fermented liquors, within this city, which had been brewed out of this city, shall pay a license for doing such business; provided, however, that coffee-house keepers, hotel keepers and liquor dealers who have licenses shall not be affected by this ordinance.

Sec. 2. Those whose sales amount to $200,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $100,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to $150,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $[illegible] shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $[illegible] shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $100,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $75,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $50,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum.

Those whose sales amount to as much as $25,000 shall pay a license of $[illegible] per annum; and all others who sell less than as much as $25,000 of said liquors shall pay for their license at the rate of one-sixth of one per cent. on their sales; provided that no person doing such business in this city, whether he is a place of business in said city or not, and whether he sells by sample or otherwise, shall be permitted to take out a license for said business and pay for the same upon less than [illegible]

Sec. 3. Those who sell such liquors as agents, or who have not a regular stated place of business in this city, or who act as agents for the delivery of such liquors, shall be required to take out a license therefor according to the provisions hereof.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 5. Every applicant for license under this ordinance shall be sworn by a proper officer as to the amount of his sales the year previous to his application to the best of their knowledge and belief, or the same may be estimated, and the license issued to such person, firm or corporation shall be upon the basis of said previous sales, so estimated and sworn to; and if, during the year, it shall be ascertained that such estimate, whether under oath or otherwise, indicated too large or too small an amount of sales, a deduction or an increase in charge for such license shall be made accordingly.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved the 23d day of July, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating and establishing the rates of license of liquor dealers.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That no person shall do business in this city as a liquor merchant or dealer in liquors without first obtaining a liquor-dealer's license.

Sec. 2. That liquor dealers and merchants shall pay an annual license of one dollar for each $1,000 worth of liquors sold by them, or at that rate on their sales, and those whose sales amount to $1,000,000 or over shall pay a license of $700 per annum; and those whose sales are less than $1,000,000 and over $500,000 shall pay a license of $450 per annum.

Sec. 3. No one who sells liquor by the glass, to be drunk in the house, shall be licensed under the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. That, if any merchant or dealer in liquors as aforesaid shall do business without a license, or make sales beyond the amount authorized by his, her, or their license, he or she shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) for each day that said business may be carried on without license or beyond the amount authorized.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of merchants and dealers aforesaid, whose sales exceed the amount authorized by his, her, or their license, to take an additional license to cover said sales; and it shall be the duty of the License Inspector to issue such license upon the payment of the difference between the amount received for the license theretofore issued, and shall cancel the old license. If any merchant or dealer shall continue to sell beyond the amount authorized by his, her, or their license for thirty days the License Inspector shall assess and collect from him the rate of license next above the one he has paid for, and said merchant or dealer shall not be entitled to a license authorizing any kind of business whatever in the city of Louisville until he has paid assessment.

Sec. 6. All laws and ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. The applicant for license under this ordinance shall be sworn by a proper officer as to the amount of his sales the year previous to his application, as near as may be, or to the best of his knowledge and belief, or the same may be estimated, and the license issued to him shall be upon the basis of his sales so estimated or sworn to, and if during the year it shall be ascertained that such estimate or oath indicated too large or too small an amount of sales, a deduction or an increase in charge for such license shall be made accordingly.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 23, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To License Distillers.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That every person, firm, or corporation who distills spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort, or wash for distillation, or the production of spirits, shall be deemed a distiller and shall be licensed and classified thus:

1. Distillers who distill not exceeding 500 bbls per annum shall pay $50 per year.
2. Not exceeding 1,000 bbls and over 500 bbls per annum shall pay $100 per year.
3. Not exceeding 1,500 and over 1,000 bbls per annum shall pay $150 per year.
4. Not exceeding 2,000 and over 1,500 bbls per annum shall pay $200 per year.
5. Not exceeding 2,500 bbls and over 2,000 bbls per year shall pay $250 per year.
6. Not exceeding 3,000 bbls and over 2,500 bbls per annum shall pay an annual license of $300.
7. Not exceeding 4,000 bbls and over 3,000 bbls per annum shall pay an annual license of $400.
8. Not exceeding 5,000 bbls and over 4,000 bbls per annum shall pay an annual license of $480.
9. Those who distill over 5,000 bbls per annum shall pay an annual license of $500.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100.

Sec. 3. All laws and ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. The applicant for license under this ordinance shall be sworn by a proper officer as to the amount distilled by him the year previous to his application, to the best of his knowledge and belief, or the same may be estimated, and the license issued to him shall be upon the basis of such estimate or oath, and if during the year it shall be ascertained that such estimate or oath indicated too small or too large an amount, a deduction or an increase in charge for such license shall be made accordingly.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 23d day of July, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To License Brewers.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That, from and after the passage of this ordinance, every person, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, within this city, shall be deemed a brewer, and shall be licensed.

Sec. 2. All brewers shall pay for such license one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount of liquor manufactured by them; but all brewers shall pay a license of at least fifteen dollars per annum for carrying on their business.

Sec. 3. Each applicant for license under this ordinance shall be sworn by a proper officer as to the amount manufactured by him the year previous to his application to the best of his knowledge and belief, or the same may be estimated, and the license issued to him shall be upon the basis of such estimate, whether under oath or not, and if, during the year, it shall be ascertained that such estimate or oath indicated too large or too small an amount, a deduction or an increase in charge for such license shall be made accordingly.

Sec. 4. Any one violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined for each offense not less than $20 nor more than $50.

Sec. 5. All laws and ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 23, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For reconstructing a part of Second street from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That Second street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Broadway street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, and also excepting the space occupied by the rails of the street railway, shall be reconstructed by re-grading, re-curbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement, according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 18th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

The work to be contracted for by squares.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 23d day of July, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To License Club Houses.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, Sec. 1. That every club house and club room, and every place of resort generally known as such, wherein malt, fermented, vinous, or spirituous liquors are sold by retail, within the city of Louisville, shall pay a license of $300 per annum. Provided that this ordinance shall not apply to any religious, charitable, or literary institution or association of any kind whatever, whether taxed otherwise or not.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined, for each offense, not less than $20 nor more than $50.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 23, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To License Fortune-tellers.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That all Fortune tellers who shall practice their business in said city for fee or reward shall pay a license of two hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall for each offense be fined not less than $30 nor more than $50.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 23d day of July, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To License Astrologers.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That all Astrologers who shall practice their business in said city for fee or reward shall pay a license each of $300 per annum.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate this ordinance shall for each offense be fined not less than $30 nor more than $100.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 23, 1870.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of F. H. Kean & Bro. was dissolved on the 8th inst. by the death of Mr. F. H. Kean. Their business will be settled by D. A. Kean at the office of Chambers & Kean, their successors.

Copartnership.

HENRY CHAMBERS, Late of Henry Chambers & Co. — DARWIN A. KEAN, Late of F. H. Kean & Bro.

WE have bought the stock of F. H. Kean & Bro. and will continue the wholesale grocery business in the same house, No. 49 Main street, between Second and Third. CHAMBERS & KEAN.

je28 deodlm

Dissolution.

THE firm of C. & J. Hall was dissolved on the 15th of June by mutual consent, Chapin Hall retiring. The business of the firm will be settled by Jos. Hall, at the office of Hall, Irvine & Merwin, their successors.

Copartnership.

Joseph Hall, Wm. C. Irvine, and Samuel M. Merwin have bought the Jefferson Saw Mills, with the property and stock connected with the same, owned by the late firm of C. & J. Hall, and will continue the business of manufacturing all kinds of building and furniture lumber at the old stand, 432 Fulton st., between Wenzel and Cabel.

jy17 dlmSuW&F HALL, IRVINE & MERWIN.

HAVEN'S

LATEST IMPROVED

CIDER-MILLS!

WILL PRODUCE

ONE-QUARTER MORE CIDER

THAN ANY OTHER STYLE.

Learn the facts before purchasing, by seeing a mill or addressing

JAMES L. HAVEN & CO.,

No. 141 Walnut street,

jy14 deod6&w4 CINCINNATI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Personal.

IF Dr. W. D. Blank has any regard for the character of the lady to whom he has written so many letters, he will clear her of the charge of being concerned in writing those letters he claims to have [illegible] It is his duty to [illegible] regarding [illegible] charge the wife and friends of that person seek by every means to establish and circulate. jy24 d3

Congress Water.

25 CASES Congress Water for sale low.
jy24 d3 PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

Notice.

THE gentleman who stole my pocket-book from the landing at Louisville, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked, by returning to my address, Madison, Ind., the pocket-book or papers valuable to me—one note on Nathaniel G. Hagan for [illegible] other papers not recollected. C. DAVIS,
jy23 d3* Steamer Gen. Buell.

Hay.

A BARGE of No. 1 Hay, 200 tons, at city wharf, and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.
jy23 d10

Oats.

6000 BUSH. Old Oats, a choice article, in store and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.
jy23 d10

Corn.

10,000 BUSHELS White and Mixed, in gunnies and burlaps, in store and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.
jy23 d10

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE CITY RAILWAY Co.,
July 21, 1870.

ON and after July 25, passengers for Portland, by taking the Main street, Jefferson street, Preston street, or Broadway cars of this company, will be transferred to Portland avenue cars at Twelfth and Rowan streets WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE. Also, passengers from Portland will be transferred to any part of the city by the above route for ONE FARE (five cents). The above arrangement is available for persons going to and from the Louisville Bridge Depot, Fourteenth street.

jy22 d7 S. H. LITTELL, Supt.

Louisville Chancery Court.

S. H. Bullen's Administrator, against S. H. Bullen's Heirs, &c. — No. 19,573.

THE creditors of S. H. Bullen, deceased, are notified to present their claims, proven according to law, before me on or before August 1, 1870.

THOS. F. SMITH,
jy22 d3 Comm'r Louisville Chancery Court.

Notice.

PREVIOUS to the public sale of my residence, I request those who may desire to purchase to call and examine the premises, No. 337 Fifth street. Notice of the day of sale will be hereafter given.

jy21 d6 J. B. KINKEAD.

Notice.

TO the voters of the Sixth Legislative District: In obedience to a proclamation from His Honor John W. Stevenson, Governor of the State of Kentucky, I hereby give notice that, on Monday, Aug. 1, 1870, an election will be held at the several voting precincts in the Sixth Legislative District of the city of Louisville, for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Basil W. Duke.

jy17 dte J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Notice.

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other vaults of offensive matter, we hereby wish to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vault or privy without any offensive smell on or about the premises. Orders left at No. 912 West Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be promptly attended to. [jy14 dlm] THEO. DAUB & CO.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.

je24 dtJy25 E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $15 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh3 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

REMOVAL.

Dr. Carpenter

HAS removed to Bamberger & Bloom's Block, No. 163 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets, and will attend exclusively to office practice. jy20 Tu,Th&Sulm

DR. GARVIN

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 317 north side Jefferson, bet. 8th and 9th. jy6 dlm

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my25 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

J. FRED. HUBER

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Clerk of the Jefferson County Court

At the August election. jy21 dte*

MICHAEL BOLAND

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Clerk of the Louisville City Court,

jy17 dte*

For the Legislature.

MICHAEL McDONOUGH is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city. jy21 dte*

BRENT. HOPKINS is a candidate to represent the Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city in the Legislature, to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. Duke, who has resigned. jy19 dte

JOHN D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of the city of Louisville, subject to the action of a convention, if one be held. jy18 dte

E. A. LITER is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, at election Aug. 1, 1870. jy17 dte

PINCKNEY F. GREEN is a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. B. W. Duke, resigned, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be called. jy15 dte

Opposition Candidate for Jailer.

ANDREW HAWES is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, and will be supported by many voters at the August election. jy16 dte

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

For Judge of the City Court.

Gen. W. E. WOODRUFF is a candidate for Judge of City Court, at the ensuing August election. jy18te*

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE BRANCH OF THE

Northern Bank of Kentucky,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

JUNE 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$889,778 45
Bonds and stocks	63,582 50
Real estate	46,475 54
Protest account	33 92
Scrip account	42 35
Due from banks	41,272 71
Cash on hand	18,307 89
	$948,492 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$550,000 00
Due depositors	214,434 93
Due to banks	70,109 05
Circulation	15,949 00
	$948,492 98

H. B. HILL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me the 20th day of July, 1870. [jy21 d3] H. M. BURFORD, N. P.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs

WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation that this popular and first-class watering-place, noted for its location in a most beautiful, healthy, and romantic region of country, whose mineral waters (Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Epsom) are considered equal, if not superior, to those of any other springs on the continent, is now open for the entertainment of visitors. Since the last season many improvements have been made, conducive to the comfort and amusement of guests, such as additional rooms, new bowling alleys, billiard saloon, revolving swings, SULPHUR BATHS, a brass and string band of music, Extensive Livery, &c. This favorite place of summer resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad. Parties leaving Louisville after breakfast arrive in time for dinner daily. Excursion tickets to the Springs from Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Henderson can be procured at very reduced rates.

JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.

jy10 SuTu&Thtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 19, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, July 26, 1870, for furnishing 87 pumps in the Eastern and 49 in the Western District with iron dippers, and attaching same with chains.

The location of said pumps will be made known in this office.

Bond with approved security required.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

jy19 d12 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

First Premiums in 1867 and 1869 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

WM. RUBY,

MANUFACTURER OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

Repairing promptly attended to.

All work warranted. fe19 Sutf

EDUCATIONAL.

SHATTUCK SCHOO[L]

Faribault, Minnesota.

REV. JAS. DOBBIN ... Rec[tor]

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S boarding school for boys [and] young men. The location is beautiful, he[althy,] and of access via Milwaukee and St. [Paul] Railroad.

The course of study is thorough; the discipline of a well-ordered Christian family. The [illegible] opens Sept. 15, 1870. [illegible]

For catalogue and admission address

Rev. JAMES DOBB[IN]

Patrons in Louisville—Rev. Dr. Craik, [illegible], Esq., T. L. Barret, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Henry D. Tyler, Esq., James A. Miller, Esq., Mrs. Cornwall. jy24 Su&Tu

CENTER COLLEGE,

DANVILLE, KY.

FACULTY.

[illegible], President, and Professor of Mental [and] Moral Philosophy.

O. BEATTY, LL. D., Professor of Natur[al Science].

[illegible] SOTO, A. M., Professor of Greek and [illegible]

J. C. [RAN]DOLPH, A. M., Professor of Mathe[matics].

J. W. CHENAULT, A. M., Professor of Lat[in and] Belles Lettres.

THE next session of Center College will ope[n] the second Monday in September, 1870, and [close] the last Thursday in June, 1871. With the exce[ption] of the Presidency, all the various chairs of the [institu]tion are filled, and the Board of Trustees [hope] in a short time to be able to secure the services of a[n able] man for the position at an early day. The [mod]ern languages are elective, and are taught wi[thout] extra charge.

Tuition in the college proper, including inci[dentals,] is $45 per annum.

For further particulars, address any memb[er of] the faculty. jy2[illegible]

MRS. PLATT'S SCHO[OL]

FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisvil[le, and] will be reopened on the 5th day of Se[ptember] next. Circulars can be obtained upon applicat[ion at] the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway.

jy10 Su&Wtf

Henry Female College

THE Trustees desire to employ a Principal to [take] charge of this institution. The college b[uild]ings and boarding department are both ample [for a] large school. The location is equal to any in [Ken]tucky to insure success, and if the Principal and [his] wife are in all respects competent to conduct [it,] success will be certain. It is easy of access by two railroads, and is one of the healthy regions in the State. The terms will be extremely liberal to a gentleman of ability, en[ergy] and experience, and his efforts to make this a [first-]class school will be liberally seconded by the [Trus]tees.

Address the undersigned for particulars, or, [which] will be better, come and see. I. N. WEB[B],

President Board Truste[es].

New Castle, July 17, 187[0]. jy1[illegible]

To Educators.

AN experienced and successful educator of [either sex] male can hear of an excellent situation by [apply]ing to W. N. HALDEMAN, at this office, or add[ress]ing C. G. MACPHERSON, Memphis, Tenn. jy1[illegible]

WASHINGTON COLLEG[E],

VIRGINIA.

Gen. R. E. LEE, Presiden[t].

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end J[une] 22. Expenses $225 to $[illegible]. For particulars, a[ddress] to the CLERK OF FACULT[Y],

jy12 deod6m Lexington, V[a].

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English [and] French, for young ladies and misses, b[oarding] and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., [Phila]delphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. F[rench] is the language of the family, and is constantly [spoken] in the institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY, Princ[ipal].

jy13 deod4m

Forest Academy

A MALE SCHOOL, situated on the Louisville, [Cin]cinnati and Lexington Railroad, 12 miles [from] Louisville, by B. H. McCown, Principal and Pro[prie]tor, assisted by three professors.

The school has a liberal charter, and secure[s to its] pupils all the advantages of a thorough and pr[acti]cal education, preparing them for any prof[ession.] [illegible] of home association and the sacred Scrip[tures.]

For ample information, apply for catalogue to [the]

B. H. McCOWN,
Anchorage Postoffice, L., C. & L. R[.R.]

P. S.—Music, instrumental and vocal, is taug[ht reg]ularly—the latter without charge. jy1 deod[illegible]

Cumberland Universit[y],

Lebanon, Tenn.

SPECIAL attention called to the College of [Law] and the Commercial College. Next session o[pens] 5th of September. je24 deod[illegible]

MEDICAL.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indi[scretion,] causing nervous debility, premature de[cay, &c.,] having tried in vain every advertised reme[dy,] has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which [he] will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REE[VES,] 78 Nassau st., New York City. ja20 eod[illegible]

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AND

SCROFULA CURE.

THIS valuable medicine was in general use [for] fifteen or twenty years ago throughout [the] Southwest, and its use in this city and vicinity, [and the] treatment of them, and thousands of cures were effecte[d] [illegible] of scrofulous diseases in all its forms. Owing to [the] death of the proprietor who then owned it, [it has not] been offered for sale up to the present time. During the intervening years numer[ous] personal friends of the present proprietor, w[ho] knowing the intrinsic merits of the medicine, [have] supplied with what they needed free of charge. [In] consequence, however, of the urgent and persi[stent] [illegible] of many people who know [the virtues of] this medicine and desire that the public shall [have] the benefit of it, the proprietors are persuad[ed to] offer it now for general use. [illegible] scrofula, [illegible] pepsia, general debility, rheumatism, and a[ll] [illegible] or impurities of the blood, whether [illegible] have hundreds of certificates of cures from [the most] reliable citizens, many of whom had been giv[en up] [illegible] physicians, which will [illegible] be pleased to show to any who may desire to [see them] [illegible] [illegible] of persons, have the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] physicians, and sold by all druggists and [dealers.] [illegible] Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent to all parts of the coun[try] on receipt of price. Manufactured by the sole pr[o]prietors JAMES A. HUGHES & CO.,

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Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

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CANCERS!

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PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Private diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or other causes. [illegible] treated the disease for years, we can [illegible] cure. GUARANTEES a speedy and permanent cure. Charges moderate. [illegible] Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptoms list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, [illegible] cents each, or $3 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capelle's French Monthly Pills, a safe and efficient remedy for female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

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112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

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Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. [illegible] [illegible] to the office, and obtain satisfactory testimonials [illegible] to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $1.

Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, No. 64 Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

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ja26 dly

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been lost or stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any lawsuit and suits would consult their own interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret of which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au11 Weo&Su

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1870.

THE FASHIONS.

I.

There is a feeling so absolutely essential to the health of body and mind in the relaxations that a trip to the rural districts, the seacoast and mountain regions affords, that it can scarcely be wondered at, as this season of the year approaches, that people in cities should begin to cast about in their minds, and inquire where they shall go for a summer's vacation. The few attractions that the city offers in the form of ornamental trees, verdant public parks and a few private gardens, do not satisfy the longing that most persons have for an entire change of scene, for the eyes become weary of resting upon the same thing day after day for a whole year, even when the view is varied by a picturesque variety. But when it is narrowed down to a succession of miles of bare, blank walls of stone and mortar, which are made more uninviting by the blazing glare of midsummer suns, the prospect is even more tiresome. At such times there naturally comes looming up before the mental vision the fact that there is somewhere, if one could only get away to look for them, such things as green fields and shady groves, where one could inhale the fresh morning zephyrs of summer far more happily and comfortably than in being cooped up in a hot, dusty city.

II.

Traveling Suits.

The most important items that we can offer to the ladies who have not yet left their homes, but who contemplate such event, are those that pertain to summer traveling suits. Every lady, whether she goes away or stays at home, must provide herself with a linen suit, if she would be in fashion, because they are convenient ones to have on hand, and are suitable for all ordinary occasions. They can hardly be recommended for long journeys, however, for a night or two spent in a sleeping car gives them such an untidy, rumpled appearance that a lady is scarcely presentable at a hotel, and must have another suit conveniently near to put on. It should not, however, be inferred from these remarks that a lady may not wear one to journey from one end of the States to the other if she chooses, and many do, because they are delightfully cool in the hot days; but they are more suitable for short journeys between towns and cities. The better plan is to have a suit of some light, woolen texture, that does not crease by continued sitting, and as every suit now has a sack or belted over garment of some kind, a cotton body may be worn under it, which will make it quite comfortable at all times. With a neat suit of this kind a lady can travel any distance without change, unencumbered by baggage, if she chooses. It is a great mistake that ladies have fallen into, that they require a half dozen or dozen dresses for a summer trip. Add to the one described a pretty Victoria lawn for warm mornings, and a stylish summer silk for the dinner-table, and a lady has all she needs in the majority of cases. Any more than these are an incumbrance, and rarely ever unfolded from the time she leaves home till she returns. It is a great misfortune to suffer, to suppose that a dozen different changes of under-clothing are needed even in hot weather, unless the journeying is for a region where laundresses are not procurable. Much of the discomfort of ladies while traveling comes from their loading themselves with unnecessary baggage. An extra pair of cuffs and a collar are hardly necessary now-a-days, for good paper ones are to be found at many stands, and jewelers burden themselves with the least in their journeyings. The linen suits that are worn are not only buff, but there are many serviceable dust or drab colors that are sometimes preferred. Grenadine is also in these shades, ornamented with platted trimmings of a darker shade of the same material. The latest imported buff suits are elaborately braided with black braid. Linen suits are generally accompanied with a broad-brim hat, made of some of the same material. They are, of course, are not stylish, but neat and summer-like. Ladies can easily make them, for the rim is merely a piece of cloth shirred or pressed. The crown is oval or round, and similarly shirred from front to back. There are also pretty wash gloves of a buff color, embroidered with black. Add to these a poogee parasol lined with some pretty bright-colored silk, and a lady has a summer toilet that fashion itself cannot find fault for any common occasion. With a woolen suit, all the accessories may be *en suite*, or a quiet contrast. Nothing, perhaps, is so popular for house and street this summer as the white Victoria lawn. A great deal of plique was imported in the early part of the season, but the lawns have quite cast them in the shade. The former will come into favor again when the hottest of the season passes away, for it is more peculiarly suited to the early Indian summer days. When variety is wanted, very fine buff and blue lawn is adopted with pretty effect. These suits are frequently accompanied by hats of the same. White muslin dresses are much in favor among very youthful ladies, relieved by bright ribbons and sashes. A white muslin overskirt attached to a blouse waist, and worn over grenadines and light summer silks, will be very pretty, and quite ladies in fashionable city circles, but at the genteel country resorts. They will be worn on the street as well as at evening receptions. These are not only stylish, but very simple and inexpensive, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and any industrious young lady, skilled with her needle, can easily provide herself with one. They are edged with narrow ruffles and tucks. The skirt should be long, as all the latest are now, reaching to the top of the flounce or the lower one, and caught up on the hips with or without a knot of ribbon.

III.

Darker Fabrics.

Black is, as ever, the most favored among ladies of exclusive tastes. The material should be of a high quality of silk or grenadine. The most recherche of summer toilets, by all odds, are the latter. The trimmings are usually bound with black satin. These require very little to set them off, except a flounce of the same, or bright yellow gold, or those of the exquisite pink coral. With these two styles of dress, pretty lace collars are absolutely necessary. Linen would quite spoil the effect.

IV.

Collars.

There are a variety of shapes for these, but the sailor, extending down moderately long on the bust, is the most in vogue. Lace has become quite an item in ladies' dress this summer, as linen collars and cuffs are only worn with plain suits. As nice lace is always an expensive article, few can afford the best qualities. As Valenciennes is the cheapest of the fine laces, it very naturally follows that, in consequence of the great demand which fashion makes for something of the sort, this lace is sought for the most worn. Those who can afford the real article can make a collar easily by cutting out a foundation of net and sewing on to it successive rows of edging, finishing with a pretty row of bright ribbon velvet. A fine of lace should fall over the band. When the neck ribbon is not worn under the collar, sailor fashion, it should be tied in looped knots and studs, or bow-knots of lace, to match dress. This is more stylish than great flaring ends sticking out each way across the bust. Linen collars and cuffs are edged with Valenciennes lace or embroidery.

V.

Parasols.

The pongee parasols have quite superseded the colored ones for demi-toilet, but when occasion demands full dress a white one, with black cover, is considered quite indispensable.

VI.

Gloves.

As many persons find it impossible to wear kid gloves in summer, there are provided silk ones in all the fashionable colors. Then there is the wash glove in various shades. For general use on the promenade, when a lady is neatly dressed, white comes next to the fancy colors. The gauntlet wrist is most in vogue. For driving, the white castor is the most nobby; the effect is similar to white kid, with the advantage that the skin may be washed without injury. The old-fashioned mitt is seen in the stock. There is an attempt to revive this fashion.

VII.

Shawls.

The unusually warm weather that ushered in July brought out a great display of lace shawls. They have almost entirely displaced the silk mantle. Nobby ones can be purchased all the way from $6 to $600. The most stylish way of arranging them both on the street and at receptions is to lay them in two or three folds in the center of the neck and fasten them to the bottom of the waist at the back; then bring them up on to the shoulders and fasten them in the same way, the ends falling over loosely in front. The sash may be worn either over or under the shawl, as pleases the fancy. A broad ribbon sash is indispensable to every dressy toilet, the color of which should be decided by the costume they are to be worn with. The Roman ribbons are the prettiest with dark dresses. Young ladies substitute for the lace shawl, in the street, a white muslin fichu, trimmed with ruffles or lace. These are pretty over summer silks and green sateens.

VIII.

Sacks.

Embroidered cashmere negligee sacks are as essential to a lady's toilet as ever. Whether she airs her beauty in listless indifference on the marble steps of her city home, or takes a morning stroll on the beach, in her white dress and muslin hat, one of these is alike necessary. The scarlet ones produce the liveliest effect, for they add brightness to the eye and brilliancy to the complexion. All sorts of bright colors are worn for wraps in the carriage, and on the promenade, but the latest style is a white long shawl, the ends stripped with gay Roman colors.

IX.

Parasols.

Old-fashioned open work, embroidery is being revived again. It appears on ladies' white underskirts. Some of these are also ornamented with Hamburg embroidery, and are worn by ladies in the privacy of domestic life as negligee morning wrappers in connection with the white dressing sack, or sacque, so much in vogue at present.

VASHTI.

DOROTHY IN THE GARRET.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

In the low-rattered garret, stooping
Carefully over the creaking boards,
Old Maid Dorothy, prying, peering
Among its dusty and cob-webbed hoards;
Bearing home bundle of patches, and
Of ratchel pieces, and scraps of sage,
Or satchel hung on its nail, amid
The heirlooms of a bygone age.

There in the ancient heavily chest
There the ancestral cards and satchel;
Dorothy, sighing, sinks down to rest,
Forgetful of patches, sage and satchel,
Ghosts of faded peer from the gloom
Of the dim chamber, where, in a swing and reel,
And the long-skirted, long-waisted loom,
Stand the old-fashioned spinning-wheel.

She sees it back in the clean-swept kitchen,
A part of the family unfitted to the world;
Her mother is there by the window, stitching;
Spindle busses, and reel is whirled
With much care by the small girl stood
She, a child, by the open door,
Watching the nodding her feet in the pool
Of sunshine spilled on the gilded floor.

Her sisters are spinning all day long:
To her wakening sense, the first sweet warble
Of daylight come, to the cheerful song
To the hum of the wheel in the early morning.
Beside, the gentle, redeeming lover I. In like
On his way to school peeps in at the gate;
In rank, with plaster, pinched and cor,
She reaches a hand to her bashful mate;

And under the elms, a prattling pair,
Together they go, through glimmer and gloom:
It all comes back to her, dreaming there
In the low-rafftered garret-room;
The hum of the wheel, and the summer weather,
The heart's first trouble, and love's beginning,
Are all in her memory linked together,
And now it is she herself that is spinning.

With the bloom of youth on cheek and lip,
Turning the spokes with the fleeting pin,
Twisting the thread from the spindle-tip,
Stretching it out and winding it in,
To and fro with a humming tread,
Singing she goes, and her heart is full,
And many a long-drawn golden thread
Of fancy is spun with the shining wool.

Her father sits in his favorite place,
Puffing his pipe by the chimney-side;
Through curling smoke-wreaths his kindly face
Glows upon her with love and pride.
Lulled by the wheel, in the old arm-chair
Her mother is nodding; not to be up,
But sweetly drowsing head, and hair
Still golden as when she was young.

One by one, to the grave, to the bridal,
They have followed her sisters from the door;
Now they are old, and she is their idol—
It is time—it is time—they should marry no more.

One by one, to the grave, to the bridal,
They have followed her sisters from the door;
Now they are old, and she is their idol—
It is time—it is time—they should marry no more.

Beautiful dreaming head, and hair
Still golden as when she was young!
Beautiful dreaming signatures to bills of lading
Still golden as when she was young!

Ever with restless, wretched heart,
Fitting her task to the turns to goo
Fearful of patches, sage and satchel,
She marks for a footstep at the door,
And starts at the rustling in the autumn wind,
And prays for Benjie, who comes no more.

Her fault? O Benjie! and could you steel
Your thoughtless heart so long to her who loved you so?—
Solace she seeks in her whirling wheel.
In duty and love that lighten woe;
Saving her soul in spite of pain,
To drive away the dull day's dreariness—
Blessing the toil that blunts the pain
Of a deeper grief in the body's weariness.

Proud, and petted, and spoiled was she:
A worr, and all her life is changed!
Has nothing lore come to her?
In the great, gay city grows estranged:
Some have forgotten her—some are dead;
A rustic, a murmur,—O Dorothy! hide
Your face and shut from your soul the view!
The heart that you broke—it is standing beside you!

Now father and mother have long been dead,
And the bride sleeps under a churchyard stone,
And a handful of ashes, or less, is all
Walks up the long dim aisle alone.
Years blur to a mist; and Dorothy
Is old and forgotten, and all she seems
And the phantom of youth, more real than she,
That sits at the wheel in the house of dreams.

Bright young Dorothy, idolized daughter,
Sought so many a youthful adorer,
Life, like a new-risen dawn on the water,
Shining and blushing, before you lay!
Old Maid Dorothy, wrinkled and gray,
Groping about under the farm-house eaves,
And life is a brief November day
That seems a world of withered leaves!

Yet faithfulness is the humblest part
Of honest and lofty souls, proud oftenest,
And patience and love in a cloistered heart
Are good for the spirit's final happiness;
And in that morning when she shall wake
To the spring-time freshness of youth again,
All troubles will seem a dying flake,
And life-long sorrow a breath on the pane.

—[Atlantic Monthly for August.

PRE-EXISTENCE.

The Supposed Sensation of a Past Life.

A writer in the London Practitioner has something interesting to say in regard to a curious sensation which most of our readers have felt, and which, if they believe what is said by this writer, they will not be pleased to feel again. The sensation in question is thus described by Coleridge:

"Oft o'er my brain does that strange fancy roll
Which makes me the present (while the flash doth last)
Seem a mere semblance of some unknown past,
Hiding all sense and feeling as perplex the mind,
Self-questioned in her sleep; and some have said
We lived ere yet this yoke of flesh we wore."

Tennyson, also, amongst a great many other poets, ancient and modern, refers to it:

"Moreover, something is or seems
That touches me with mystic gleams
Like spiritual presence in the dream."

"Of something felt like something here,
Of something done I know not where;
Such as to language may declare."

And Dickens, in "David Copperfield," regards the sensation as one common to all men:

"We have all some experience of a feeling which comes over us occasionally of where we are doing and doing having been said or done before, in a remote time—of our having been surrounded dim ages ago by the same faces, objects, and circumstances—of our knowing perfectly well what will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it."

This description is either fuller than that of the two poets, or else it is a description of a considerably stronger sensation than that which they had experienced. The Practitioner's correspondent says that he had been from boyhood familiar with the feeling, but that it never came so frequently nor with such intensity as a year or so ago, just previously to a fit of epilepsy, which disease then for the first time attacked him. He has since had but few recurrences of the feeling, but on two of the few occasions it was followed within 24 hours by an epileptic seizure. There seems to be, therefore, then, apart from all the pretty things that philosophers and poets have made out of this experience, that it has for its chief interest a therapeutic bearing. The sensation of pre-existence, or whatever it may be called, ought, he thinks, "to be regarded as showing disturbance of brain-function," and he doubts if its recognition and removal ought not to be attempted in more important disorders. He suggests, too, that "inquiry in cases of epilepsy may detect a something of this sort put aside as not being of any consequence to appear, and yet in truth being a minimized form of *petit mal*, warning to precautions against a larger seizure. The chief precaution he would take is cessation from work, or a diminution in the amount of work done. It would be curious to know if Mr. Dickens, by whom this sensation seems to have been felt so often and so vividly, and who died, it is said, of overwork, had experience of it in the later days of his life.

The Wealth of New York.

Every year New York adds from seventy-five to a hundred millions to its bank account. It can now claim to be worth, according to the official account, over $1,000,000,000. The real estate valuation for 1870 is $742,000,000, and the personal estate is $230,000,000. There is besides, in the official table, an item of $76,000,000 set down to shareholders in banks, which brings the aggregate wealth of the city considerably above a thousand millions. But it is really much more than the official figures show. The basis of real estate valuation is that fixed by the Tax Commissioners, and this is far below the market basis. The actual value of the house and-lot property on Manhattan Island, according to the ruling prices, is not less than $1,500,000,000. The personal estate amounts to a great deal more—thirty per cent at least—than the owners ever confess. The official returns of bank property may be all right, but the returns of real and personal estates are certainly much below the mark. The whole value of property in New York city is probably not less than $1,800,000,000. The increase last year was $83,000,000, which was less than the increase the year before. And New York does not boast of it either. It does not go around bragging about its riches and making other cities feel envious and ill-natured. It just pitches into every sort of enjoyment, spends its money freely, and acts all through on the principal of "go it while you're young." If New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and their general suburbs could convert their property into cash, they could pay off the whole national blessing and have enough left for a champagne supper. But they don't mean to do anything of that sort. They are too generous to deprive other places of their portion of the great blessing, and I hardly think they are quiet "Joll" enough to take it all on their own shoulders, anyway.—[Boston Post Cor.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

A Rebel's Experience with Sherman's Bummers.

Last Sunday, I went out to Jone place. During the course of the day there were calls from various parties, who, after admiring the scenery of that beautiful locality, gathered in the drawing-room and passed the time by general interchange of views on women, the weather, seven-up, and other matters too numerous to recapitulate. Several stories were told. One among others was one by a former resident of this city, but now in St. Louis. I will reproduce it.

I.

When Sherman was making his march from Atlanta to the sea, he and I came in collision. It was not intended on my part. Sherman probably did not include the occurrence when he mapped out his campaign. However, I think I got rather the worst of it.

I was in New Orleans when the war broke out. The boys wanted me to join my fortunes with those of the confederacy. Good-fellowship goes a good way in shaping a man's career. I went with the boys. It is not necessary to say whether or not I sympathized with the cause. The boys went that way and I went with them.

My defective eyesight unfitted me for field duties proper; and, therefore, I went into the telegraph corps. At the particular time of which I am going to speak I had charge of the eastern department of telegraphing, with headquarters at Goldsboro.

Sherman was coming our way, "just a booming," as they say on the Mississippi. Everybody was getting out of his way, and we, at Goldsboro, concluded to follow suit. Our men just whipped the beautiful ticket at Bentonville; and the way to Goldsboro was wide open.

Troops and other people thought the time a favorable one for "lighting out." They did so with singular unanimity and remarkable speed. The commander ordered me to keep communication open till everything was out of town, and then he would send me a horse. I obeyed orders. I waited.

After awhile, the clatter of the departing hosts grew fainter, and finally ceased. I waited patiently but somewhat anxiously for that horse. No horse came. The streets grew quieter, and then there fell over them the stillness of annihilation.

I went outside. Not a soul was visible. Everything had gone. Soldiers, citizens, niggers had disappeared. It was about as noisy as a decorous graveyard. That horse had not come. I reached the conclusion that the promise had been forgotten.

It now remained for me to conclude whether I should resolve myself into a garrison, and defend the town against "Sherman, or fall back at the earliest train.—A hand at the latch.—"Is lined tightly, And in the middle, manly and tall.

His chair is placed; the old man sips
The pitcher, and brings his choicest fruit;
Benjie hacks in the blaze, and sips,
And smiles at the smiling face in the flute;
O, sweet the tunes, the talk, the laughter!
Then the lover leads the spinning bride;
But sweeter the still, deep moments after,
When she is alone by Benjie's side.

But once with angry words they part;
Fierce words from a heart of agony,
Ever with resile-s, wretched heart,
Fitting her task to the turns to goo
Fearful of patches, sage and satchel,
She marks for a footstep at the door,
And starts at the rustling in the autumn wind,
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Her fault? O Benjie! and could you steel
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The heart that you broke—it is standing beside you!

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Of honest and lofty souls, proud oftenest,
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"Oft o'er my brain does that strange fancy roll
Which makes

Courier-Journal.
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.
For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.
For County Attorney,
ALBERT E. WILLIS.
For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.
For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.
For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.
For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.
For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.
For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.
For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.
For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.
For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrive Day.	Arrive N't.	Closes Day.	Closes N't.
[illegible]	5:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	10:30	8:15	10:00 12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	6:00	9:30	1:00	9:15 12:00
Memphis, New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	
Nashville	7:00 A.M. 2:00	10:30	7:00 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon Branch	2:30			12:00
Bardstown	6:00		2:30	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
[illegible] Mails	6:30		9:00	
Evansville Boat daily (Sunday except)	6:30 5:00		3:30 1:00	
New Albany	7:00 A.M. 1:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
North Vernon	1:00			12:30
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville [illegible]	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington [illegible]	12:30			12:00
[illegible] Fri.				12:00

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

…d's Manufacturing Works, at Fitchburg, Mass., were not burned, as reported by telegraph yesterday.

…man's warehouse, on Peters street, New Orleans, was burned yesterday, and adjoining buildings. Loss, $50,000.

The President, while at Long Branch, will give public reception to visitors once a week, to escape being bored by seekers.

The murderer of Col. Buell, at Fort Leavenworth Friday night, is supposed to be a soldier named J. M. Malone. A large reward is offered for his capture.

Paymaster Myers, of the Rondout and Oswego railroad, was robbed at Rondout, N. Y., Friday, of nearly $9,000 by Irish laborers. Several arrests have been made.

In the case of A. Meisenheimer, on trial at Cairo, Ills., for the murder of Dammereuth, at Dongola, Illinois, April, 1869, the jury, late Friday night, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Wm. Darley, son of Mr. Darley, Superintendent of the Iron Works in South St. Louis, formerly of Pennsylvania, accidentally shot himself while handling a pistol, the ball entering the face and penetrating the brain. He lived but a few hours.

REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.

Sketch of a Former Clergyman of Louisville.

We learn from the Boston Watchman and Reflector of July 21st that "there is considerable religious interest in the Shawmut Avenue Baptist church," of that city, and that "six converts have recently been baptised by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Lorimer." We find in the same paper also … of Dr. Lorimer which will be read with interest by his many friends in this city, where, for so long a time, he acceptably filled the pulpit of the Walnut Street Baptist Church. The writer says:

"On a recent Sunday morning I sought the church where the above-named minister now officiates. It is located at the South end, and is an imposing but massive edifice of stone. The appointments of the interior are tasteful. Like … worshipers, the house wears an air of …, as if every stone and pew were saying, we can afford to do without the aid of finery. The congregation was large, and composed of those who are numbered among our best people. Still there were many there of the humbler class, who appeared to enjoy the privileges of the Lord's house as fully as their cultivated neighbors. We could not but … the high-toned courtesy of the pew owners and the cordial welcome to strangers that … expressed. The theme of Dr. L.'s discourse was 'Am I my brother's keeper?' The sermon was well conceived and logically expressed. He used no manuscript or notes, but there was no faltering, no incoherence or obscurity. He … with great rapidity. He denounced that … of Christianity which is too spiritual to … humanity, and too select to be merciful. … be pleased with the congregation to be no longer, but to hear the voice of unprotected children, wretched outcasts, and degraded … the means to make our religion the … power in the world's reform. He closed with the words, quoted from the context, 'Where is thy brother?' and he led his hearers into the … places and wretched hovels of the criminal classes and told them those were there … no flowers bloom, … and where the very sun … out of the … and long … words should be sounded through every … of our land; and I confess, I went home thinking more of the herds of people in North street and other like localities than I ever did before. The new Boston preacher has made his entrance among us at an unfavorable season of the year, large numbers of the people being absent; but he maintains a fine congregation, and has already received fair additions to his membership. We learn from a friend who has watched the Doctor's career, that while he is a careful student, he has found time to do a vast amount of every-day work. For over seven years he was pastor of one of the leading churches of the Southwest, and not only multiplied the members, but succeeded in establishing a fine new church in addition to the one over which he presided. In Albany his pastorate was a complete success. Crowds attended his preaching, and in two years he baptised about two hundred and fifty. It is too early to predict anything concerning his success here. There are so many contingencies in every man's way that we cannot tell what the result will be. But if we may predict from what is visible—the enthusiasm and affection of a church united in his support, the numbers already seeking seats or pews, and the attention he receives from those who gather to hear him; if we may judge the future by these signs, his success cannot be doubtful. Of course he will have to fight his way to the position he will occupy, as every good man has done before him. Some critics who know but little of men or preachers will handle him roughly for some of his innovations, and especially for his independence. But if he preserves his identity, while he studies and improves, receiving even ill-natured remarks kindly, he will accomplish a good work here, and leave behind him a name that the old city will not easily let die."

MR. LLEWELLYN POWELL.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

At its meeting on Thursday evening the following resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Llewellyn Powell, presented by Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., were adopted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons:

Resolved, That it is with no ordinary emotions of sorrow that this College has heard of the death of its late venerable President, Llewellyn Powell, M. D., which occurred at his residence in this city on the evening of Tuesday, the 19th instant. The deceased, it is true, had advanced far toward the bounds set to human life, but until within a few months past he was so active in mind and body that he seemed to have the promise still of many years of usefulness upon earth. Of all the physicians lately engaged in practice in Louisville, with at most two or three exceptions, Dr. Powell had been longest before the community as a practitioner of medicine; and through all these years of activity and strenuous rivalry, it is safe to affirm, he has maintained a reputation above reproach. In his intercourse with his professional brethren, and in his transactions with men he has been always the soul of honor. Even in his controversies he has uniformly deported himself with a manliness, a directness and a dignity that commanded the respect of his adversaries; and in the many professional strifes which have arisen around him, he has almost always had the confidence of all the contending parties. He loved his profession and was jealous of its honor. All schemes and efforts tending to exalt its character and increase its usefulness were sure of his hearty co-operation.

Trained to habits of study in his youth, he continued to be a student to the closing years of his life, and kept his mind informed as to revolutions and progress in medical doctrines and practice so long as he had the physical ability to make any application of his knowledge. He was an enlightened, judicious practitioner. As a teacher of medicine, he had a pleasant manner; and his extended reading and ample experience made his lectures full and instructive. He retained in a much more lively degree than is common with men so far advanced in years an interest in all the questions agitated in his profession, and we look around us here, in vain, among the fellows of this college, for one who was more punctual in his attendance on its meetings, or who entered with more animation into its discussions. As a presiding officer he was firm and impartial, and always concerned for the propriety of the college. Urbane, courteous, elegant in manners, whether in the sick room, in the social circle, or among his medical brethren, he exerted everywhere an influence at once pleasing and elevating. And to all these accomplishments of person and of mind, he was enabled to unite a Christian faith which triumphed over death and laid hold of the promises of the life to come.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have the most unfeigned sympathy of this college, in their bitter bereavement.

E. RICHARDSON, M. D., Prest.
D. T. SMITH, M. D., Sec'y.

Personal.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senator, arrived from the Federal city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Willard. He remained but a few hours, leaving on the Henderson packet in the afternoon. A large number of citizens called on him.

POLITENESS PAYS.

What a Discourteous Act Costs a Man—An Old Time Reminiscence.

It is said politeness pays, for it costs nothing; and it is an axiomatic truth. It is the rich man's privilege; it is the poor man's capital, and many, indeed, are the instances recounted where a simple act of courtesy, or even a polite word has been a stepping-stone to fortune. On the other hand, nobody ever was the gainer by harsh words, or rude demeanor; and we have a case in point which applies precisely. One day a man of wealth met an acquaintance here who was quite his equal in intellect, but not in social position, and on one occasion he acted ungraciously, if not with positive rudeness toward the other, and in the presence of common friends. Now, this man knew something. He knew there was an opportunity, through a defect in a law, of saving several thousand dollars to the man who had insulted him; and, moreover, at the time of the occurrence, he was on the point of giving him the valuable information. But he didn't; for he was not one of those who when one cheek has been slapped turns the other, but, with a pretty large amount of spirit and human nature, at once had the said defect of the law remedied, and forever shut out the rich and arrogant gentleman from the chance of evading a judgment which he was most anxious to do. So we repeat, verily politeness pays.

"And this reminds us of a story," as Mr. Lincoln was wont to remark, which also may serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. A great many years ago a physician of fine attainments but young in his profession came to Louisville. He had a case, which was not uncommon in those days, as Louisville was then termed the "Graveyard of the West," and cases those days were serious matters, for bilious fever was of a type so malignant then that there was scarcely a shade difference between it and yellow fever. This was the young doctor's case, and, as the patient, who was a friend, grew worse, the doctor became alarmed, and asked that a consulting physician be called. He came, and found the young physician had treated him precisely as he would have done. "Doctor," said the old man, "when a miner strikes a rich vein he does not look for others; continue the treatment." And for many years that kind old man was called into consultations by the young doctor, who afterward established a fine practice, and many thousands of dollars went into the old man's pockets. Well, not long afterward the young doctor had another case—of the same character—and although he believed his treatment was correct yet human life was at stake and as he was conscientious in the practice of his profession he preferred the advice of some one of riper years and greater experience. Another physician then eminent was called. After a brief examination of the patient, whose condition he pronounced desperate, he said, with much self-importance: "My young friend—ah! I think you had better add a few drops of sweet spirits of nitre to the 'mixture'"—which had about as much effect on the patient as the bite of a flea would have on the gypsum "Giant of Cardiff." And that young physician never would have that old man in consultation with him again, and obstinately refused to put any dollars into his pocket; for he despised charlatanism, and does to this day.

THE COWHIDE.

How a Respectable Lady Resented the Insults of a would-be Lothario.

Mrs. Ellen Collins, a respectable widow lady, who has been living with her two little children at No. 34 East Green street for a number of years, and keeps a small grocery has never been disturbed by an intruder until a few weeks since. About the middle of June a young man named Mike Connell became enamored of a little girl named Emma Collins, daughter of Mrs. Collins, aged about eleven years, and night after night he frequented the store for the purpose of conversing with the little girl secretly. The mother, not liking Connell's actions toward the girl, warned her about him, but never refused her keeping his company in the store. About the first of this month he called in the evening as usual and requested the little girl's company to attend a picnic which was to be given on the Fourth, telling her that he would get a buggy and take her, and that they would ride around in the woods during the day, and requested her to keep everything secret from her mother. When Connell left, Emma told her mother about the conversation, and Mrs. Collins then determined to see how far the fellow would go, so that she could have good cause to cowhide him. The girl, of course, did not go to the picnic, and from some cause Connell gave up his designs upon her and tried the old lady on a flirtation. He continued his visits to the house, until finally the proposed marriage to her, and every means was used by him to get her to accept his offers, but they were all rejected. After his third visit on the subject of marriage, Mrs. Collins, fearing that he had deep-laid designs toward her, bought a cowhide for the avowed purpose of using it, to the best of her ability. Night before last he called again, and during conversation he became insulting, and Mrs Collins was injured in feeling beyond description, but thinking that she had better go slow, bore all of his insults with great fortitude, and finally got rid of him without any violence. Last night he went to the house and made improper proposals to her. This she could no longer stand, and walking into an adjoining room, deliberately took down a long raw hide, re-entered the room that Connell was in, and literally lacerated his back and face with it. She fairly made the fur fly from his back; and it is said by those who know of it, that a better job never was completed in Louisville. In his flight, Connell left an umbrella, and after absenting himself for a short while returned for it, but the lady stoutly held to it as security for a small debt that he had contracted in the store.

OUT AND GONE.

The Wife of a Merchant Suddenly Disappears and Takes with her $1,300 in Money.

On Tuesday night last the neighborhood of Eighth and Grayson streets was somewhat agitated by the report of the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Washington, the wife of John Washington, a grocer on the northeast corner of those streets. The circumstances, as we learn them, are about as follows: The parties have been living in the house mentioned for a number of years, and, by their united efforts, have saved some money, improved the property, and were doing quite a lively business. Since Mr. Washington has been amassing money he has been gradually growing penurious toward his wife, but never once did he think she would forsake him. On Monday night last loud talking was heard on the premises of Washington, and on Tuesday morning Mrs. Washington dressed herself in her best clothing, ostensibly for the purpose of taking a walk, but when the dinner hour arrived things looked very much like Mr. Washington was to either cook it himself or do without, and he chose the latter. At supper it was the same, and when the hour of bed-time arrived the companion of his bosom was non est. The protracted stay of Mrs. Washington caused the old man to look around and see what was the matter, and thus it was that he and the public found out that the wife had deserted the husband and gone no one knows were. The parties had a bank account in some of the down-town banks, and a check signed by Mrs. Washington was good for money; so, in her flight, she had the forethought to draw on the bank for about $1,300, which she got and took with her. There are many rumors about the affair. One of these is that she merely left to avoid the tyranny of her husband, who had become so overbearing that it was impossible for her to stand it. The immediate friends of the parties claim that she has gone off for her health. Washington refuses to divulge anything concerning the matter, and is very cross and crabbed to anyone questioning him. It was rumored yesterday that he had received a telegram from her from New York, stating her intention of sailing for Ireland, and returning to her parents, who live there.

HUMBUG.

Selling Gold Watches and Valuables Cheap.

The public love dearly to be humbugged, and, in fact, it has been said, and with great justice, too, that next to humbugging somebody ourselves we like best to be humbugged. An enterprising chap, who has been practicing in other cities, is now operating in Louisville, and for a day or two past has met with success. He professes to sell a package which has, as a prize, say a silver quarter or half dollar, or one, two and a half, and five dollar gold pieces, and jewelry. For this the purchaser pays his dollar and takes his chances. He will get a prize certain, but rarely wins any but the lower prizes, as, of course, the vender could not afford to dispose of many of value. But men, women and children buy and then laugh at themselves for their own folly.

The Dominican Drawing.

The Dominican drawing, which consists of two houses and lots, whose assessed value are $16,000, comes off on the 21st of September. So much has been said about this matter that the public is pretty generally informed in regard to it. That it is a perfectly fair and honest transaction is beyond doubt, and that it will, through the instrumentality of a great-hearted gentleman, contribute a large sum to aid in the erection of a magnificent church, no one can question. The two houses, it will be remembered, were given to the church by Mr. Hugh Burns, a gentleman who was a poor boy, but who has amassed a large fortune, much of which has been disposed of in deeds of charity and benevolence.

The houses are situated on Fifth street, near the corner of Oak, in one of the finest neighborhoods and most desirable portions of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the church. The Fathers, in order to further the noble act of Mr. Burns by doing another charity, decided to dispose of the houses in such a manner that they may fall to the possession of some poor and needy man; consequently they dispose of them by a prize drawing, the tickets in which are sold at one dollar each. Thus there is no person so poor that he may not have a chance of winning them.

The tickets are for sale at W. Scott Glore's and John C. Webb's book stores, the office of the Catholic Advocate, and other places.

A Big Hole.

Holes are plentiful in the streets, but the biggest yet reported is on Fifth street, between Market and Main. The boys have placed two stovepipes in it, and on a sign-board is inscribed: "Tread gently; the Mayor and Council are buried here." Another inscription informs us there is "no fishing;" but yesterday there were half a score of youngsters, with rats tied to strings, going through the motions of fishing. It is confidently stated that the streets of Louisville are in a worse condition than those of any other city in the civilized world.

Public Speaking in Louisville.

General Basil W. Duke, Frank Maguire, Esq., and others, will address their fellow-citizens in Limerick on Monday night, July 25th. Opponents of the Democracy are invited to attend.

Religious.

Kavanaugh—Rev. J. A. Henderson will preach to-day at 11 a. m. Subject: Temperance. Sermon, same place—Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., at 4 p. m. No service at 8 p. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The heated term continues.

YESTERDAY was another very hot day. Go in the shade.

THE Louisville and Portland canal closes Monday for the season.

HUGH MCCORD was surrendered yesterday by his bail and placed in prison.

JAMES HANLEY was in police station No. 2 last night for assaulting Mrs. McCoy.

JOHN JOHNSON went to the city jail last night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

A LAD by the name of Ellis, charged with larceny, was placed in the First-street station last night.

MARGARET MARSHALL was placed in police station No. 2 last night, for stealing from Mrs. A. E. Brotherton.

THE thermometer at Messrs. Cook & Sloss', at 7 a. m. yesterday, was 77; 10 a. m. 88; 12 m. 89; 2 p. m. 90; 4 p. m. 91.

FLEMING WALTER, for abuse of family, and Tom. Clark for drunkenness, were in police station No. 1 last night.

A MUD-HOLE on Fifth street had a placard in it yesterday bearing the following inscription: "No fishing allowed here."

MR. ALEX. A. LUCAS drew a fine watch in one of the prize candy packages at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets last night.

A CATFISH weighing one hundred and eighteen pounds was caught on a line, off Sand Island yesterday morning, by Mr. Chas. Demonson.

THERE was a considerable fight between about one dozen Germans at Beck's Hall last night at 12 o'clock, about the Franco-Prussian war. No arrests.

QUITE an excitement was created by a man chasing a boy for stealing two charm buttons, on Market street, yesterday at two o'clock. The boy escaped.

ELIJAH LENT, a three-year-old boy, strayed from his home on Shelby street, between Marshall and Walnut, last night, and had not been found at a late hour.

THERE was public speaking by the different candidates in many portions of the West-end last night. The crowds were unusually orderly, and there was not a single row to report.

WM. PERRYMAN, living in Pond Settlement, assaulted an old negro woman yesterday with a glass, making an ugly wound. The woman will sue him in the United States Court.

CHRIS. SCHRECK, a private watchman, assaulted a negro named Steve Price night before last, and inflicted wounds with a "billy" that sent the negro to the U. S. Marine Hospital.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has ordered a very large and handsome flag to be made at Baltimore, Md., for the United States Marine Hospital at this city. It will arrive and be hoisted during the coming week.

NAPOLEON, a porter at Messrs. Brown Bros.' liquor house on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, was sunstruck yesterday afternoon. Prompt medical attention saved his life, however.

THE Chicago Republican, of the 22d, says: "George Ambeir, from Louisville, Ky., reports himself as having been robbed of $400 on Harrison street, on Wednesday evening. The thing was a 'holdy up' operation."

A HORSE attached to a transfer wagon dropped dead from sun-stroke, on Market street, between Second and Third, yesterday afternoon. Two other horses, belonging to the same company, made narrow escapes from death by sun-stroke yesterday.

A DRUGGIST in Rome, Ga., who takes the COURIER-JOURNAL, writes to us for a list of the "leading and best brewers" in Louisville. If the brewers would advertise, there would be no necessity of sending their names by letter to Southern dealers, as we fear we shall have to do in this case.

HARRY LOWRY, a boy robber, was arrested again last night for robbing Caroline Gall, at the Preston-street market. This is the same boy who was found in a store-house on the Point about two weeks since, and at his trial in the City Court Judge Craig put him under $300 bonds. He was once employed in a well-known jewelry house in the city, and was considered honest, but he is gone now. Charles Ellis was captured with him last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Liederkranz Concert.

The following correspondence explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, July 21, 1870.

Mr. J. J. Fischer, President of the Louisville Liederkranz:

DEAR SIR—The concert given by the Liederkranz, at Woodland Garden, on the 19th instant, proved to be such a success that we, the undersigned, kindly request the Liederkranz to repeat it, to give those who were not present an opportunity to hear and appreciate the same.

Geo. A. Ehrman,	Chas. Crush,
A. R. Struck,	John Ehrman,
Louis Bills,	George Fleckenstein,
John Cawein,	A. Rosenthal,
Chas. L. Guepner,	L. Starr,
Henry Bill,	A. Starr,
Joseph Schimpler,	John Sensebach,
Julius Dorn,	C. Jenne,
Henry Wemhoff,	Henry Wesch,
Gottlieb Ehrman,	F. S. Siegel,
G. Bauer,	Geo. P. Doern,
M. Bornstraeger,	P. Froess,
P. Bauermann,	Ph. Schillinger,
B. Melter,	H. J. Dake,
J. H. Dewermann,	Henry Rau,
Dan. Stuber,	M. Stuber,
C. Lewis Diebl,	F. Butterwek,
H. Dunnekake,	

And many others.

Messrs. Geo. A. Ehrmann, A. R. Struck, and others:

GENTS—In reply to your flattering call the committee of arrangements of said concert wish to state that we have concluded to repeat the concert, as requested, on the 2d of August.

We propose to apply the proceeds of this concert to the funds being raised for the relief of the wounded and the suffering families of the fallen soldiers in our native country.

We hope to be liberally supported by the citizens of Louisville in our efforts.

THE COMMITTEE.

LOUISVILLE, July 22d, 1870.

The Eagle and Falls City Clubs.

The game between the Eagle and Falls City Clubs for the championship of Kentucky takes place at Cedar Hill on Tuesday next. The latter club has improved very much since its last game with the Eagles, and will no doubt give them a close match now. The admission fee will be twenty-five cents, and there should be a large attendance.

Another Foot Race.

The young sports, Bensinger and Walsh, are dissatisfied with the result of their last match, and propose another foot race one day this week. Each one has his friends, and Bensinger, who was beaten in the last match, says it can't be done again. The match is $100 a side, and the forfeit money is up. The race will be, as before 450 yards, at the Greenland Course.

The Iron Molders' Picnic.

The Iron Molders, No. 18, give their grand basket picnic Monday, July 25, on the farm of Saml. Drake, Esq., above this city. Boats will leave from the foot of Fourth street at 4 and 9 o'clock a. m., and stop at Jeffersonville for passengers.

Picnic.

The Jefferson Club give a picnic, July 25, at Lion Garden. There will be music and dancing in the evening, and it will altogether be a lively and pleasant affair.

The Kentucky Horticultural Society.

The meeting of this society on yesterday was a very pleasant one. As usual the contributions of bouquets, baskets and floral designs were varied and beautiful, and in many we noticed the presence of rare green-house flowers. We have thought the weekly floral displays which have adorned the society's tables on the occasions of the exhibitions of the present season more uniformly beautiful than ever heretofore. In the department of fruits the season is just passing from the division of small fruits into that of the apple, pear, and peach, and, although the display upon the society's tables in this division was not large, yet we noticed several plates which, to the practiced eye, gave assurance that fruit raisers are reaping the advantages of one of the most genial of seasons. We noticed a plate of Osband's summer pear that was without a blemish, and withal very beautiful. We noticed also a lot of Flemish Beauties, blown off by the late storm and of course unripe, as the season of the Flemish Beauty is yet four weeks distant. The fruits were well grown and perfect, with a red blush on one cheek, which, in the next four weeks, would be softened into a bright scarlet, whilst the ground over which this red is suffused makes each in itself a beautiful picture. Early peaches are said to be scarce, and we noticed but one plate upon the tables—a plate of Early Tillotson. One of the most pleasant incidents of the meeting was a visit from one of her Majesty's subjects of the Dominion, Dr. Burnett, a distinguished divine and fruit culturist, of Hamilton City. The Doctor was introduced to several of the leading members, and discoursed with a frankness that manifests the gentleman, and with a degree of intelligence that shows he is no novice in fruit-growing. The next exhibition of the society takes place on the following Saturday.

Kentucky State Teacher's Association.

The following companies have agreed to convey at half fare delegates to the Kentucky State Teacher's Association, which meets in Russellville on the 9th of August: Louisville and Nashville, and Memphis and Louisville Railroad Company; Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company; Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line. The Louisville and Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line will take delegates from Cincinnati to Louisville and return for $5 the round trip, and the Cincinnati and Maysville packet, St. James, will charge only half fare.

The Fire Last Night.

The fire about 10 o'clock last night was in a cigar store kept by Leo Hamburger & Co., on Jefferson street near Fifth. It was extinguished without the aid of the engines. The damage will amount to one or two hundred dollars, fully insured in the Teutonia Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Go-ahead Establishment.

Those who wish to live off the best things of the land, who desire to procure the choicest articles at the lowest prices, are referred to the conspicuous advertisement in another column of Messrs. A. Fonda & Son, of the Italian Warehouse, No. 101 Fourth street. They now have in store a stock of new and fresh goods, which for extent and variety cannot be surpassed by any like house in the West. Those purchasing of Fondas may know they are getting the best the market affords.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, July 23.

The following persons were fined $5 each for drunkenness: James Adams, James Dougherty, H. Kunze, James Carr.

The following for same offense were discharged: Hugh McCord, W. H. Welsh, Sarah Collyer.

Louis Bauer, abuse of family, bond of $300.

Charles Gay, insulting a lady on the street, fined $20 and put under bond of $300 for twelve months.

Jerry Turney, assault, continued.

Kate McCord, stealing $90 from Stephen Fitch, bond of $200.

K. Kaufman, stealing silver from W. H. Byers, $200 bond.

Thomas Warren, burglary, bond $300.

CITY FEATURES.

Building Lots Cheap.

2 lots 50 by 200, west side Third street, near Kentucky.
2 lots 45 by 150, west side Sixth street, near Kentucky.
2 lots 45 by 190, west side Second street, near Kentucky.
2 lots 60 by 200, south side Chestnut street, near Twenty-third.
2 lots 50 by 161, south side Madison street, near Twenty-third.
1 lot 45 by 180, north side Walnut street, near Twenty-sixth.

Will sell above at a low price, if applied for this week. H. W. Wilkes, 84 Jefferson street, up-stairs.

Wanted—Three Clerks!

Golladay's enterprise is meeting with such success that he needs three more clerks to attend to the business. Apply to Scott Glore, but all applications should be accompanied with one dollar for one ticket, or five dollars for six.

Musketo Nets.

Henry Wehmhoff, No. 60 West Main street, has a large stock of musketo nets of all qualities, which he offers at low prices. Also 150 bales moss, which he will sell cheap. H. Wehmhoff.

Dr. Whittaker's Alabaster Lotion

Is something new. It is something fine. It beautifies the complexion. It imparts to the skin alabaster whiteness and transparency beautiful to behold. Ladies, ask your druggist or merchant for it.

☞ Sheridan will not leave for the seat of war in Europe until after Golladay's drawing. It is said he expects to draw the diamond pin.

☞ The property to be sold Monday for the Bank of Kentucky by Pearson and Meddis is good for an investment or for parties desiring homes convenient to business. Eighth and Jefferson is a desirable corner and the terms of sale are very easy.

☞ Golladay's drawing takes place to-morrow night. Tickets, if not all sold, for sale at Scott Glore's until 7 o'clock at night.

$1 25.

Men's sewed army shoes at $1 25, and all other boots and shoes at astonishingly low prices. E. Grauman, No. 141 Market street, 8th house below Fourth, north side.

Hear what an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Tourists,

your attention is called to the air pillows, combs, brushes, tourists' hand-mirrors, satchels, silk umbrellas and rubber bath-tubs, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Jewelry.

A splendid line of rubber, jet and imitation jet, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ India-rubber carpet, table oil-cloths, spittoons, clothes-wringers, door-mats, hydrant hose, couplings and pipe complete, very cheap, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Base-balls and bats, foot-balls, fancy balls, rubber toys, dolls, rattles, work-boxes, writing-desks, croquet, walking dolls, velocipedes, children's carriages, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POLITICS.

The Approaching Contest—Its Importance.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In view of the approaching contest so near at hand, between the Radicals and Democrats of Louisville for the various city offices, it becomes us to pause and reflect calmly and soberly upon the issues that are involved in the contest. Our lots have been cast in dark and dangerous days; an ominous cloud which has long been gathering in our political horizon now threatens to burst in our very midst. There is an old upas tree, planted by the hands of Radicalism, gradually extending its pernicious poison, wafting death upon almost every part of our once happy land; a monster, with seven heads and ten horns, seeking to fold his sacrilegious arms around the pillars that support the proud temple of freedom, erected by our fathers, that he may shake them from their deep-seated base and destroy the dearest hopes of man.

The Radical party has an organization in Louisville. They are artful and unscrupulous in the means they adopt to accomplish their nefarious ends. Constitutions have been trampled beneath their unhallowed feet, private citizens deprived of their property (when it was no "military necessity") and never compensated for the loss. Military satraps and unprincipled despots have entered the sacred halls of justice, divested the judges of their time-honored robes and set themselves up, without warrant of law or shadow of right, and decided upon the most important matters concerning the rights and lives of the people. These and many other enormities they have committed, and now they appear before the people of Louisville and ask to be intrusted with power to trample them under foot. Some of them are weak-kneed and timid and ashamed to avow themselves Republicans, but are excited about conventions, and will finally conclude that they prefer to vote for some "decent Radical," to the nominees of the Democratic party. Let every true Democrat mark all such, for in times of peril we want none but true and tried men, who will promptly and faithfully discharge the duties they owe to God, their country and themselves. Much is being said about conventions. Some things which of themselves are not intrinsically a necessity become so by the force of circumstances. You have a neighbor who is a druggist and physician. Ordinarily he nor his drugs are essential to your comfort or happiness, but when disease comes, when the brain throbs and fever burns in your veins, this man and his medicines become an essential to your very life. So with conventions, when we find a number of honest, faithful and tried Democrats all aspiring to the same office, each thinking that his honesty and patriotism are superior to any other, and when we see on the other hand an enemy thoroughly organized, desiring ardently to avail themselves of any split or schism in our ranks to make capital for themselves, then a very urgent necessity arises for a convention. The Democrats owe it to themselves, to the preservation of their party, and the final success of their great and glorious principles we all hold so dear.

A convention was held in accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee; notice was given to all men who desired to attend the primary meetings and participate in their deliberations; delegates were regularly elected, the convention held and the ticket made. Since that time the Radicals and their allies—the anti-convention Democrats and soreheads—have set up a howl about bribery, corruption, fraud, &c., publishing vile slanders that ought to blister the tongues of those who utter them.

The true and honest Democrats have too much wisdom, too much sagacity and patriotism to be caught by such clap-traps. They love too well the flag their fathers fought under; the principles of our civil government, as contained in our Constitution, are too dear to their hearts to permit them to be misled by such small tricks.

Let every Democrat rally to the good work, do his whole duty, and we will give them a thrashing that will cause Democratic hearts to swell with delight. J. D. B.

CITY POLITICS.

Public Speaking.

The Democratic candidates and other speakers will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Monday, July 25, at Floyd and Market.
Tuesday, July 26, at Fourteenth and avenue.
Wednesday, July 27, at Ninth and Broadway.
Thursday, July 28, at Fifteenth and Walnut.
Friday, July 29, at Wm. O'Brien's, on the levee, and also at Campbell and Walnut.
Saturday, July 30, at Court-house.

The speaking will commence each evening at 8 o'clock. All opposing candidates are respectfully invited to attend.

Democratic Executive Committee Meeting.

The following members, composing the Democratic Executive Committee of the city: Isaac Caldwell, H. F. Vissman, Chas. R. Long, Phil. T. German, John McAteer, Fred. Perkins, Jas. S. Barrett, Col. Jilson P. Johnson, J. B. Owsley, A. O. Brannin, Wm. C. Hite, John Doyle, J. A. Liter, T. L. Burnett, Wm. Thierman, H. J. Lewis, Harvey Newhall, are requested to meet promptly at the Anzeiger building, at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, the 25th inst., on important business. The ward committees of the Eighth and Ninth wards are requested to attend also—consisting of John V. Carpenter, Thos. Hackett and Thos. J. Tapp, of the Eighth ward; and Edward Fuller, John B. Davies and John Connelly, of the Ninth ward. A full attendance is desired.

By direction of the chairman.
CHAS. R. LONG, Secretary.

Who Made the Complaint About the Garbage Carts.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 23.

I find in this morning's paper a card from the City Engineer, asking you to give the names of the residents of First street, between Broadway and Jacob, complaining in regard to the garbage carts. I will give him my name, and refer him to other names, through Lieut. Johnson, who is a very energetic policeman. I have been obliged to keep ashes, etc., in my yard for one week, and no cart came. I was compelled to put the garbage barrel out on the sidewalk, and told my family to let it stand until some one came for it, for this hot weather I could not keep it longer. I called on the City Engineer, who in a very gentlemanly way told me he would have it removed next morning. The cart came in the evening about 4 o'clock, but the driver said he was not allowed to haul garbage the first of the week; that he had to haul dirt from the street. It is now 2 o'clock Friday, and no cart yet. Must my family stay at home all day to be ready to deliver it at some time in the evening, at the pleasure of the cart-drivers? J. B. F. GRAY.

☞ Terence, in one of his comedies, satirized tight lacing and the Grecian bend, and both customs have survived Terence nearly 2,000 years.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 23.

Only three marriage licenses were issued during the week past.

The Christian Church had two additional accessions on Friday night.

The COURIER-JOURNAL can be had at Hanan's post-office news-stand to-day and to-morrow.

D. P. Doll, of the firm of McCord, Bradley & Co., has returned from Hot Springs, Alabama.

Mr. Theodore Day, of this city, was married at Springfield, Illinois, on Friday night. So a private dispatch states.

Jesse Humphreys to Anna Carr, and Jacob Smith to Emma Keply, are the last persons receiving marriage licenses in Floyd county.

C. W. Kenelle yesterday sold his splendid residence on Upper Spring street, between Sixth and Seventh, to Hon. S. K. Wolf, for $9,000.

Charles E. Jones, chief clerk of the post-office, has temporarily taken charge of the office of the steamer Tarascon during the absence of Captain Hicks.

We are requested by parties well informed, to deny emphatically the statement that there is an effort to place the name of Col. Wm. P. Davis on the ticket instead of that of T. J. Fullenlove.

Prosecuting Attorney Robert J. Shaw yesterday filed before Justice Jocelyn complaints against Wm. Hanger for assault against Hamilton Hanger, provoke, and Frederick Futterer for the same offense.

While the Germans of Louisville and Jeffersonville are active in collecting money for the aid of widows and orphans which may be made by the European war, the Germans of New Albany are doing nothing in that respect.

The Ledger of last evening states that the rape case, which has been the topic for ten days past, was investigated before Justice Jocelyn yesterday, and resulted in the acquittal of the young man. The Ledger calls it a piece of attempted blackmailing.

It is said that the difficulty near a hundred miles from the corner of Upper Fourth and Green has been compromised. The female members of the neighboring families, who filed the complaint, are to be propitiated by a marriage. The victim has not yet been marked down, but the choice is great, and no doubt "Barkis will be willing."

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: "Hon. M. C. Kerr will arrive here on Saturday night. The mercury reached 95 to-day. This morning Mrs. Flam, who resides on the Corydon road, about one and a half miles from the city, near the Bruder farm, while digging in the garden, turned up a quantity of the purest lead ore, equal in quality to any of the outcrop we have ever seen at the lead mines at Galena, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa. It is believed the ore exists in considerable quantities in the Knobs near where the specimens were found. The farm lies directly on the line of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 24.

Railroad Lodge I. O. G. T. will hold its regular quarterly election to-morrow night.

Capt. Jacobs' stern-wheel Red river packet was launched from Barmore's shipyard yesterday afternoon.

W. M. Jones and Mary J. Clifford obtained a marriage license of Deputy Clerk W. B. Goodwyn yesterday.

Billy Franklin, late of this city, was married in Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 6th of this month, to Miss Kate Condon.

Jack Bloom, of Port Fulton, a private watchman in Barmore's shipyard, had his hand mashed on Friday afternoon in that yard.

A private letter from Cleveland states that W. H. Fogg, of this city, is recruiting at the Water Cure there, and that he is now suffering with a relapse of the flux.

Lovers of circus amusements trained donkeys, balloon ascensions, tight-rope dancing, and all the latest features of a first-class circus, must not forget that De Haven arrives to-morrow, and will pitch his mammoth canvas on Paterson's lot.

The local editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL had about half a column of base ball matters in yesterday's issue, but he failed to note the fact that the Actives, of Jeffersonville, a club of our boys, beat the Atlantics, of Louisville, a club of young men, on Friday.

Joseph Battman, a Louisville man, who has been lying around Jeffersonville to escape the clutches of the Louisville police (he having been indicted for forgery), was made drunk on Friday night and decoyed across the river, when the Louisville police nabbed him.

The extract from the Cincinnati Chronicle relative to the seduction of Rosa McTaig, of Jeffersonville, and her subsequent death in the hospital at Cincinnati, has excited a great deal of comment among our people. It is generally conceded that the name is a *nom de plume*. The uncle of the young lady is said to reside in Port Fulton, and her seducer in the upper part of the city. The people of the portion of the community referred to seem to think they have fixed suspicion on the right man.

The Germans of Jeffersonville had a very enthusiastic meeting on Friday night, in Holmes & Thias' hall, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the cause of Prussia and taking steps to raise funds for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers who may fall in battle. Charles Rossier was called to preside, and Herman Preefer was chosen secretary. After speeches by Mr. Krippenstaple, editor of the Louisville Volksblatt, and Professor Halman, appropriate resolutions were adopted. Committees from each ward were appointed to collect funds for the purpose mentioned, to-wit: First Ward—Frederick Bohrdantz and John Raschenber. Second Ward—F. Weiss and Herman Preefer. Third Ward—Phil. C. Miller and Louis Hensler. Fourth Ward—Mr. Sternbausen and Prof. Kropp. Fifth Ward—Henry Little and Frederick Volt.

COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1870.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Present—Chas. R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Dupuy, Jacob, Jefferson, McAteer, McCulloch, Walling, and Walten.

The Mayor submitted a message transmitting the following contracts, which, on motion, were severally approved, viz:

Alley from Walnut to Madison and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; Giles & Donohue, contractors.

Jefferson street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street; Chas. Obst, contractor.

Sewer in Chestnut street, from Floyd to Third street; H. H. Sale, contractor.

Jefferson street (with Nicolson pavement), from First to Second, Second to Third, Third to Fourth, Fourth to Fifth, seventh to Eighth, and from Eighth to Ninth street; also Second street, from Water to Main, from Main to Market, and from Market to Jefferson street; Jas. Anderson & Co., contractors.

Also sewer in Fourth street, from Chestnut to Walnut street; L. H. King, contractor.

Also for improving Broadway (with Nicolson pavement) from First to Campbell street (in squares); McAfee & Cassilly, contractors.

President Long presented a communication from John M. O'Neal, City Auditor, asking leave of absence for ten days on account of ill-health. The prayer of the petitioner was granted.

Mr. Barret appeared from the Board of Aldermen with a resolution directing the City Engineer to finish the city map, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from Street Committee, E. D., reported a resolution granting permission to the Beargrass Transportation Company to lay down its railroad track from the head of Beargrass to the city limits, the City Attorney to make the contract, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman and Yantz—16.

NAYS—None.

The ordinances are as follows, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on the north side of Graystreet, between Floyd and Preston streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on the east side of Preston, and from Fulton street south to the Beargrass bridge.

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of an alley from First to East street, and between Walnut and Green streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jackson street, from the north side of Washington to the south side of Fulton street.

An ordinance for improving the first alley north of Breckinridge street, and running from Floyd east to a 20-foot alley.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for reconstructing a part of Main street, from east side of Wenzel to east side of Ohio street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, German, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, and Yantz—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix, Edwards, and Fuller—3.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for improving by reconstruction a part of an alley, from the west side of Floyd to the east side of Brook street, and between Market and Main streets, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Robinson, Thierman, and Yantz—14.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Floyd to Preston street, and between Jefferson and Market streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Robinson, Thierman, and Yantz—13.

NAYS—None.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Assistant Street Inspector Eastern District, $909 25, expenses for March, 1870.

John W. Story, $1,488 70, for repairs to Hook and Ladder House.

Thos. Bradley, $2,796 57, for printing and stationery.

W. Krippenstapel, $93 60, for printing.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $627 11 and $533 52, for printing.

Anzeiger, $627 11 and $533 52 for printing.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $12 for paper furnished Engineer's Department.

Mr. Kaye presented a resolution accepting and approving the plat of "Henning & Speed's Highland addition to the city of Louisville."

Mr. Orrill moved to recommit to the joint committee on streets of both Boards, which motion was lost, when the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Edwards, German, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, Sauer and Thierman—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix, Duncan, Fuller, Gray, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson and Yantz—8.

When, on motion of Mr. Kaye, the proposition of Messrs. J. F. Speed, H. J. Craycroft and J. W. Henning, to open and extend East Broadway through their lands, as indicated in the map submitted by them, and to surrender said street 80 feet wide, whenever the city shall by ordinance accept the same. Also the proposition of Henning & Speed to extend Broadway 80 feet wide from their northern line to the southern corporation limits of the city, were ordered to be spread upon the journal.

Mr. German presented a communication from the President of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway Company, notifying the Mayor and Council of their acceptance of the city's subscription for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of said railway company, which was referred to the joint committees on railroads.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of First street, from the south side of Oak street to the south line of Theodore Harris' subdivision, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman and Yantz—17.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman and Yantz—17.

NAYS—None.

The ordinances are as follows, viz:

An ordinance to pave and improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Geiger, between Campbell and Wenzel streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Floyd street, between Walnut street and the alley north of Walnut street.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance authorizing the City Engineer to grant permits to property-owners, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance to protect the sidewalks and streets of the city of Louisville, which was read a second time.

Mr. German moved its reference to the Revision Committee, which motion was lost, when the ordinance passed.

Mr. Sauer, on leave, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to sell to the Wooden-ware Company the school lot, corner of Fulton and Adams streets, provided the sum of $4,500 can be realized therefor, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the erection of a school-house on the unexpended land on Fulton, above Adams street, which was amended by striking out "Wooden-ware Company" and [illegible] adopted.

Mr. Sauer presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing [illegible] to be paid to the Secretary of the School Board the amounts due said board on account of back tax collections, which was adopted.

Mr. Long presented a petition from the citizens of Germantown in reference to the railroad right-of-way, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, the Mayor and City Attorney.

Mr. Sauer reported a resolution allowing Knoeffel & Adams $30 75 for stationery furnished the City Court, which was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 28th, 1870, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

THE IRISH.

A Convention of Irish Nationalists Called for August Next.

James Gibbons, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued the following address:

To the Irish Nationalists of America:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: It has long been an axiom with all who pretend to deal with Irish political affairs that "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity." The present complication of European affairs promises to present us that opportunity in its most available aspect. It is almost impossible that England can keep out of the storm of war which is now brooding over the Old World; and, once drawn into it, her utmost resources will be insufficient to maintain her position as a leading European power, much less to defend her widely-spread commercial interests. The bulk of her military force is now employed in keeping in subjection the Irish people at home. A few years ago she was compelled for a time to remove that pressure from the breast of our country; but, because Ireland, suffering then from the reaction of 1848, was without a national organization, the chance was lost, we should not suffer the present and more promising opportunity to pass unimproved. The Irish national element here is powerful to aid our people at home if their strength be applied, united and at once. We have numbers, wealth and influence. By a combined movement of our people we can at once paralyze the nation that has so long oppressed our kindred and compel her to do justice to Ireland, or forever sink her from the rank of a leading power. In the presence of so momentous a crisis, all minor issues of difference of policy or organization should be at once laid aside, and the main question of what can be done most effectually and speedily for the good of Ireland should alone occupy our attention. Our people are already moving, and our duty is to aid them by every means within the reach of our race, wherever it is scattered throughout the world. To concentrate those means and apply them in the most practical and effectual manner, a convention of representatives of the Irish national element in America will assemble on Tuesday, 23d of August next, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. To this convention all who truly love Ireland, without distinction of creed, class or political difference are earnestly invited to send representatives. Every organization of patriotic Irishmen throughout the land should have a representative in that assemblage; and wherever our people have got a footing, wherever even a dozen Irishmen can come together, they should send a delegation to this convention. The opportunity long sought by our people is before us; it is for us to improve and profit by it. Let none hold back; for Providence has at length given us the common platform upon which all can unite and work for Fatherland; and this convention means practical work for Ireland, and not talk. The time and the locality have been chosen with a view to giving the largest possible representation of our people from all sections of this country. Let the Irish nationalists everywhere go to work at once to elect their representatives, and send them prepared for the work of aiding in the redemption of their Fatherland; and let it be understood that this convention will meet, not as the representative of any faction, or clique, or party, but as a council in which all who are true to Ireland can have a free and untrammeled voice, the issue of whose labors should be a combination of the efforts of all patriotic Irishmen at home and abroad, and its ultimate fruit the re-establishment of Ireland's national independence, for the benefit of all her children, without distinction.

By order of the Executive Council.
JAMES GIBBONS, President.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.

DIFFICULTY OF REACHING IRELAND.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In view of possible complications in Europe, the Fenians of this country are again collecting money for the invasion of Ireland. It is estimated that two millions of dollars have been raised during the last four years by the Fenian party; and the only results from it all have been the two unfortunate expeditions against the Canadians. It would be a very hard thing to take a ship-load of Fenian fighting-men from America to Ireland, even though England were engaged in a continental war. Her naval ships, built of iron and propelled by steam, would swarm in the Atlantic, and the coasts of Ireland would be guarded by a very formidable naval fleet. If the Fenian leaders will announce their plan of campaign beforehand, as they have always done on previous occasions, their followers will be able to form some judgment about the feasibility of the schemes for which they are now anxious to raise money.

The First Ship that Floated the American Flag.

[From the Norwich Bulletin.]

The first merchant vessel that ever displayed from her peak the flag of this republic is reported sunk in the harbor of Payta, Peru. She was built in 1732, bark rigged, about 300 tons and called the Maria. A few years ago, the writer of this paragraph saw her in a harbor on the South American coast flying the Lone Star flag of the prosperous little republic of Chili, where, after many vicissitudes of fortune, she was employed in the grain trade, with the surname of one of the aristocratic families of that country, Pacheco, added to her original designation. As might be expected, the Maria Pacheco was a quaint-looking craft, reported a good sailer, and, notwithstanding for eighty-eight years she had ridden the stormy seas of ocean, and withstood the violent blasts of Boreas, was sound and staunch, giving no more evidence of old age in her live oak and locust frame than many of her juniors by half a century that were floating about her. Her history would be interesting if it could only be faithfully recorded. After long service in the merchant marine, she was purchased by a firm in Nantucket, and for a number of years was a successful cruiser of the adventurous American whaling fleet from that island and port of New Bedford. Subsequently she was purchased by a Chilian merchant, who named her for his wife, and after serving him as long as many a modern ship just from the stocks, a treacherous leak gained the mastery, and the brave old bark now rests beneath the waters of the Pacific.

☞ A Radical paper in Michigan advises its agricultural friends, as a matter of economy, to "go naked, eat greens, and vote the Republican ticket."

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	3 P. M.
Evansville	BERMUDA	12 M.
New Orleans	CARRIE CONVERSE	12 M.

ARRIVALS—July 23.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Madison.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Emma Floyd, Cin.	Little Rock, Cin.
Kate Robinson, Cin.	Armadillo, N. O.

DEPARTURES—July 23.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Madison.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Emma Floyd, Memphis.	Tidal Wave, N. O.
Diana, Galveston.	Little Rock, Ark. river.
Kate Robinson, St. Louis.	Armadillo, Cin.

THE WEATHER continues very warm, the mercury reaching 91 at 2 p. m. The river fell two inches since last report; now in the canal 4 feet 8 inches, and 2 feet 8 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Freights are more plentiful, and rates firm at the advance.

The towboat Hope passed up yesterday with three metal barges.

The Carrie Converse will be down to-day, en route for New Orleans.

The Armadillo, from New Orleans, passed up to Cincinnati late yesterday evening.

The Abeona, from St. Louis, and the Pink Varble, from Arkansas river, were due here last night.

The Bermuda will be found at the city wharf early this morning, and leave for Evansville at 12 m.

The Tidal Wave departed for New Orleans yesterday evening, after receiving here 150 tons of freight.

The Exchange will arrive from Cincinnati to-day, and will lay over until to-morrow evening to receive freight for New Orleans.

The Kate Robinson, Captain Keniston, landed at the city wharf yesterday and filled out with freight and people and passed down through the canal.

The landing on the Ohio side of the river opposite Guyandotte, West Virginia, and heretofore known as Indian Guyan, has been changed to Brodericksville.

The new steamer Little Rock, built at Cincinnati, arrived here yesterday and took on at least seventy five tons of freight, and then passed down the falls, en route for Arkansas river.

The steamer Leclare No. 2 was sold yesterday at public auction, and knocked off to Thomas Ballard at $9,000. Fifteen hundred cash, the balance to be paid in equal installments, in eight and twelve months.

The steamer Zephyr snagged and sunk between Doniphan and Gearney City Wednesday night. She lies in shallow water in the Missouri river. The boat belonged to Morgan & Hall, of Leavenworth, and was loaded with railroad ties, belonging to Vandover & Harris, of the same place.

The steamer Virginia, Capt. Charley Shultz commanding, with Len. Miller in the office, will back out this morning at 10 o'clock for New Orleans direct, with at least 400 tons of freight and 300 head of horses and mules. Persons wishing to take a trip down the river could not do better than to go on the Virginia, as she is second to no boat running between this and the Crescent City.

Capt. A. T. Gilmore, commander of the steamer Morning Star, arrived in Philadelphia last Sunday, accompanied by his family and Mrs. B. C. Levi. They are to leave Philadelphia for Long Branch Wednesday, where they will remain for a short time. From thence they go to Nova Scotia and other favorite places of resort before returning to this city.

Captain Thornton Jacobs' new Red-river packet was beautifully and successfully launched from David Barmore's ship yard, at Jeffersonville, yesterday evening. She is said to be the largest stern-wheel boat ever built for the Red-river trade, and from her appearance we have no doubt but that she will prove to be as good a one. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 180 feet; beam, 40 feet; hold, 6 feet; cylinders, 18 inches in diameter; 5½ feet stroke; 4 boilers 22 feet long 38 inches in 2 flues; wheel, 18½ feet in diameter, with 30 feet length of buckets. She will carry 3,500 bales of cotton, or 1,000 tuns. She is designed for a freight boat, yet she will have a neat and comfortable cabin.

A large number of Southern steamboatmen are in the city at the present time. We noticed yesterday at the National Hotel, kept by Messrs. Shirley & McCorkle, a favorite resort for steamboatmen, the following persons, who are either building boats at this place or prospecting, viz: Capt. Gus. Hodge and M. C. Dewese, New Orleans and Red river; Capt. E. B. Trinidad and Dr. D. Dupont, New Orleans and Bayou Teche; Capt. J. W. Blank and W. Green, New Orleans and Ouachita river; Capt. Abner Baird, Memphis; Capt. Thos. H. Newell, Memphis; Capt. Lew. Kater, steamer Nick Longworth; Capts. T. G. Ballard and R. Ballard, Mauckport; Capt. Milt. Aikin and J. Morgan Smith, Tennessee river; Capts. Dick Eanes and J. W. Hobbs, Mobile and Alabama river; Maj. J. Pell, pilot of the steamer R. E. Lee; and J. H. Grant, from Red river.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: The storm of Thursday raged with violence on the river between here and Madison, Ind., doing great damage to property, and causing the loss of several lives. Two horses, at Rising Sun, Ind., were struck by the lightning, which also paid its attentions to Carrollton, Ky., where two dwellings were struck and other damage done. Seventy miles below this city, on the Indiana side, four men, named respectively Ginhart, Shanks, Dumont, and Butler, were struck and instantly killed. At Madison the lightning struck a large warehouse near the railroad depot, setting it on fire and destroying the building, together with its contents, including 175 bbls of oil. Capt. J. Alex. Frazier, who sprained his ankle seven weeks ago, was in the city yesterday for the first time since the accident. He is still suffering severely. Capt. Cullum will command the Shamrock when she enters the Portsmouth trade in place of the Bostona. Parties are here contracting for building one, and perhaps five or six, iron steamers for the Morgan line, plying between New Orleans and Galveston. Dumont will raise steam to-day on Capt. Fink's Potomac, when she will make a short trial trip. She will probably ply in the Louisville mail line during low water.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Arrived—Friendship, St. Louis; Wild Duck, St. Louis; Exchange, St. Louis. Departed—Exchange, New Orleans; Carrie Converse, Red river; Friendship, St. Louis. River 8 feet 10 inches.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—Another red hot day; mercury 96 from 11 till 4 p. m., and 92 at 6 p. m. River stationary. Clouds gathering, with some prospect of rain. Port List—Abeona, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, 8 p. m.; Evansville, Green river and return; Judge Baker, Clarksville and return; Idlewild, Cairo and return, 1 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Pine Bluff, Grand View and return to Cannelton; Morning Star, Louisville and return. The Simpson Horner passed up at 5 p. m.; Bowman, down at 5 p. m. The packets had fair trips in and out. The Abeona was pretty well loaded. The Simpson Horner had a big tow of empty barges. The Mary Miller on Monday takes the place of the Quickstep in the Cairo trade.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The river is falling with 5 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather hot. There was a slight shower this afternoon.

CAIRO, July 23.—Liberty No. 4, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 11 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 10; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7; Shark, New Orleans to St. Louis, 12 m.; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, 6 p. m.; City of Alton, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8. Mollie Able aground at Liberty Island. River fell 4 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 92.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Arrived—Rob Roy and St. Johns, from Keokuk; Dance, from Kansas City; Marble City, from Vicksburg; Lake Superior, from St. Paul. Departed—Rob Roy and St. Johns, for Keokuk; Columbia, for Peoria; Jasper, for St. Paul; Moonstone, for Beardstown; Olive Branch and Bee and barges, for New Orleans; McGill, for Omaha; City of Cairo, for Vicksburg; St. Joseph, for Memphis. River still falling. Weather cloudy; slightly cooler.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 92. River falling slowly. Departed—Minneola, for Cincinnati; Grand Tower, for Cincinnati; R. P. Walt, for White river; Sam Parker, for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, July 23.—Up—Grand Era, 6 p. m. Down—Mary Houston, 12 last night; Pauline Carrol. River falling. Weather rainy and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Arrived—Leonidas, from Cincinnati. Departed—Susie Silver, for St. Louis. Weather rainy and warm.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:09 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
2:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:5[illegible] P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH. my1 dtf

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1870.

The money market, without being stringent, is working close, and the banks have ample employment for all their loanable funds at nine per cent. Private lenders have no difficulty in obtaining twelve per cent., and, in some cases, good paper is subjected to higher rates.

EXCHANGE—The supply of Eastern bills is fully up to the wants of business, and the rates range from 1-20 discount buying to 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—The market was a shade firmer to-day, with an active demand. The market closed at 120.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was only moderately active to-day, and the tendency for the past ten days has been to lower quotations on all grades, though the chief decline has been in shipping qualities. The European war has arrested shipments and driven buyers from the market. Manufacturing leaf has as yet suffered but little, and all sound, sweet lots are held at figures but little below prices which prevailed two weeks since. The sales amounted to — hhds, and the following is an exhibit of transactions for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	233	9,730
Louisville House	217	7,167
Ninth-street House	112	5,908
Farmers' House	151	4,972
Boone House	90	4,937
Planters' House	16	1,615
Hhds	819	34,325

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton, the market is quiet, steady, with sales of 530 bales at 20¼c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 14,765 bbls; the market is dull and 10@15c lower, with sales of 9,600 bbls at $5 20@6 25 for superfine Western and State; $6 20@6 90 for common to good extra Western and State; $6 55@7 10 for good to fancy do; $6 60@7 50 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6 25@6 65 for common to good extra Ohio; $6 40@9 25 for common to choice extra St. Louis; the market closing dull. Rye flour is steady but quiet, with sales of 380 bbls at $5 40@9 75. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is dull, with sales of 250 bbls at $1 0[illegible]@1 02½. Receipts of wheat 20,377 bush; the market is more active but closes 2c lower on spring and stronger on winter; sales of 178,000 bush, part to arrive, at $1 48@1 50 for No 1 spring; $1 51 for choice; $1 30@1 40 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 25@1 33 for No 2 Chicago; $1 17@1 25 for No 3 spring; $1 10@1 15 for rejected and mixed; $1 50@1 57 for red and amber Western; $1 53@1 56 for red and amber State; $1 60@1 80 for white Western; $1 80@1 85 for white State. Rye is dull. Receipts of corn 111,394 bush; the market is heavy and lower, with sales of 58,300 bush at 95c@$1 04 for new mixed Western; 97@$1 for yellow, and 88@95c for unsound. Receipts of oats 79,321 bush; the market is heavy and drooping, with sales of 43,300 bush at 62½@64c for Western, and 60@71c for Ohio and State. Hay is quiet but firmer at 75@85c for shipping lots. Hops are firm at 16@26c. Mess pork is more active but lower, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $30 25@30 50; prime mess is irregular, with sales of 700 bbls at $28 50; $31 asked but not paid; also sales of 1,000 bbls of mess, seller August, at $30 25@30 50. Beef is firm and in demand, with sales of 400 bbls at $13@16 for plain mess, and $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams are neglected. Tierce beef is active, with sales of 1,850 tcs of prime mess at $26@28. Middles are quiet. Lard is dull at 16¾@17c for Western steam, and 17¼@17¾c for kettle rendered; sales of 100 tierces. Butter is quiet but steady at 16@28c for Western, and 20@32c for State. Cheese dull at 7@14½c. Coffee is in good demand and firm, with sales of 2,083 bags of Rio. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice is steady, with sales of 500 tierces of Carolina and 150 bags of Rangoon. Sugar is dull and a shade easier, with sales of 262 hhds at 10¼c for clarified, and 10½c for Porto Rico; also sales of 390 boxes of Havana at 9¾@10¼c. Petroleum is quiet at 12¾c for crude and 26c for refined. Spirits turpentine is firmer at 39½@40c. Freights are firm, but not active; to Liverpool, shipments of 30,000 bush of wheat at 9d per sail and 12d per steamer; to London, 6,306 bush of wheat per sail at 12d.

Metals—Sheathing copper is steadily held. Ingot copper is firm at 20½@24 for Baltimore and 20½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron is firm at $30 50@31 for Scotch and $33 for American. Bar iron is held at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron is dull at 11@13c, gold, for Russia. Nails are steadily held at 4½c for cut, 6c for clinch and 23@28c for horse-shoe.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour closed heavy at a reduction of 10@15c. Wheat is steadier, with more inquiry for spring for shippers; $1 30@1 40 for soft to prime No 2 Milwaukee, and for amber Western from speculator at $1 56@1 57 in store. Rye is nominal. Oats are heavy: 66c was the best bid for Western afloat. Corn is dull at 95c@$1 04 for soft to prime mixed Western. Pork is steady at $30 25 for Western mess; $29 25@29 50 for prime mess. Beef is firm, with more inquiry. Lard and bacon are unchanged. Eggs are dull but steady.

DRY GOODS—Business continues somewhat languid, and the market is lacking in buoyancy. The hot weather, European war rise and the speculative movement in gold, the change in the tariff, which goes into effect soon, and the unsettled state of the finances, all tend to have some controlling effect upon the minds of the mercantile community, which deters them from entering into any speculative movement in the dry goods line, and the sales are being confined to the urgent necessities of filling orders required for pressing want. Most classes of home-made textiles are selling at prices which scarcely admit of profit, yet so long as the supply is in excess of the wants of the trade, and the cotton crop promises to be very large, it would be very unsafe to discount on the future of prices of goods. The decline in 6-cord spool cotton, which the trade had anticipated, has not taken place, owing to the advance in gold; but, nevertheless, the price must recede to 80c before long, first to 75c and then to 70c per dozen.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Wheat declined to $1 20@1 25, but it was not offered freely at these rates. Corn, the market is dull at 90c for mixed. Oats are dull and prices declining; new 45@50c; old 54@56c. Rye 90@95c and dull. Barley is unchanged and dull. Cotton is dull at 19½@19c for middling. Whisky is held at $1, but the best offer was 98c. Provisions are dull, but held at full rates; there was nothing done of importance, therefore can give only the asking rates; mess pork is held at $31. Lard 16½c. Bulk meats, 13¼c for shoulders, and 15¼c, 16¼c and 17c for sides. Bacon, 14¼c for shoulders, and 17½@18½c for sides; there is a fair demand for sugar-cured hams at 25½c, but they are held at 26c. Butter is firm and scarce at 24@27c; nearly all coming in is in bad condition owing to the intense heat. Eggs are dull at 13@14c, the latter rate for recounted. Linseed oil $1 02 in the jobbing way. Lard oil $1 17@1 20. No change in groceries. Gold 119¾ buying. Exchange is dull at 1-10 discount buying.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Exchange unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, the market is 7@8c lower, with sales of No 2 at $1 04@1 06 for regular, and $1 18@1 20 for fresh, closing firm at the outside rate; this afternoon the market was unsettled at $1 22@1 23¼ for seller August. Corn, the market is firmer and a shade higher, closing at 85½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was quiet at 84@84½c, seller August. Oats, the market is quiet, closing at 47½c for No 2. Rye, the market is inactive and almost nominal at 82c for No 2. Highwines are dull at 97@98c for iron bound. Provisions are quiet, steady and unchanged. Hogs, the market opened active and closed 35@40c lower; $9 40@10 for fair to extra prime. Cattle are dull. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,788 bbls of flour 55,255 bush wheat, 131,190 bush corn, 32,091 bush oats, 2,370 bush rye, 2,515 bush barley. Shipments: 5,885 bbls of flour, 64,082 bush wheat, 193,372 bush corn, 34,885 bush oats, 11,215 bush rye, 1,855 bush barley. Freights are steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Tobacco is steady and prices are unchanged. Cotton nominal at 17@17½c. Hemp is firm at $140@185 for undressed; rope and bagging are unchanged. Flour, the market is dull and weak; superfine $4 50@5; extra $5@5 25; double extra $5 40@6. Wheat, the market is irregular and lower; No 2 red $1 20@1 22½; No 1 $1 25@1 30; choice $1 35@1 37; No 1 spring 95@97½c. Corn, the market is dull and 2@3c lower; good mixed 80c; yellow 85@88c; white 90@90½c. Oats, the market is dull and lower at 38@40c for new, and 47@49c for old. Barley, small sales new spring Milwaukie. Rye dull at 82c for new. Whisky is lower at $1@1 02. Groceries are unchanged. Provisions are quiet but firm; mess pork $30@30 50, according to the weight. Dry-salted shoulders 14c; clear rib 17½@18c; clear sides 18¾c. Lard is firm; round lots of choice steam 16c, and in a small way 16½@16¾c. Cattle are firm at 5@6c for fair to prime, and 6¼@7¼c for choice to extra. Hogs are scarce and wanted at 8@9½c. Receipts of flour 3,400 bbls. wheat 3,600 bush, corn 18,700 bush, oats 32,500 bush, cattle 300 head, hogs 60 head.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Cotton firm at 19c for middling. Flour is in fair demand, active and firm: Howard street superfine $6@7 50; extra $7@8; do family $8@9 50; City Mills superfine $6 25@7 25; do extra $7 50@8 50; do family $8@10 50; Western superfine $6@6 25; do extra $6 75@7 50; do family $7 50@8. Wheat has advanced 5c on the best grades; the others are dull and neglected; sales of new red at 80@85c; white 80@90c; Pennsylvania has declined 5c; sales at 65@85c; Western 60@65c. Corn, white steady at $1 20@1 25; yellow $1 12. Oats are quiet; new 55@60; old 62@65c. Rye, new 95c@$1. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is quiet at $1 04.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Cotton is in improved demand: middling 19½@20c. Flour is dull and lower: superfine $5 37½; extras $5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 50@7 25; Pennsylvania do $6 75@7 87½; Indiana and Ohio do $7@7 50; fancy $8@8 50. Wheat is dull and lower; State and Western $1 60@1 62; white $1 70. Rye $1 10@1 14 for Western and State. Corn dull and lower; yellow $1 12; mixed Western $1 08@1 10. Oats are in fair demand; State 66@67c. Groceries and provisions are unchanged. Petroleum, very small business doing; crude 16c, and refined 24½c. Whisky is unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton is dull and nominal; middling 17@17½c; sales 700 bales; receipts 187 bales; exports 1,173 bales; stock on hand 58,987 bales. Flour is dull and drooping; superfine $5 70; double extra $6 25; triple extra $6 37½. Corn is dull and lower; mixed $1@1 05; white $1 20. Oats are lower at 65@66c. Hay, prime $25. Mess pork firm at $32@32 50. Bacon firmer; jobbing sales of shoulders at 15¼c; rib sides 19c and clear rib sides 19½c; hams are firm at 26½c. Lard firm; tierce 17@17½c, keg 18½@19c. Sugar, prime 13c. Molasses, fermenting 30c. Whisky lower at 97½c@$1 07½. Coffee, prime 17@17½c. Sterling 132¾.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Cotton quiet but firm at 18c; receipts 63 bales. Flour firm but unchanged. Cornmeal $4 75@4 80. Corn 98c@$1 05. Oats 60c. Hay $22. Bran $21. Lard 17½@18½c. Mess pork $32 50. Bacon shoulders 15½c; sides 19½c.

THIS "OLD RELIABLE"
Broad-Gauge, Double-Track, Air Line
ESTABLISHMENT

Is now supplied with the largest stock of most reliable quality, and in greatest variety, of such goods as will suit the taste of the most fastidious. We mention

That delicious Beverage Raspberry Lemonade, Concentrated Lemonade, Pure Lime Juice, Blackberry Cordial, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Condensed Milk, Condensed Mocha Coffee; Pure Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies; English and Home-made Pickles by the gallon or keg; Fresh Salmon and Lobster for Salads; Fresh Clams for Chowder and Soups; all the finest brands Salad Oil, and the only good Prepared Salad Dressing; Crackers from all parts of the world; … Shaker Preserves; Prize Medal … Potted Meats and …; French Fruits; Sugar-cured Beef Tongues and Hams; Salt Fish of all kinds; Wax Candles.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Schepp's Desiccated Cocoanut, Halford Leicestershire Sauce, Werk's "Golden Eagle" Champagne.

Our stock is bought for CASH, in person, from the Eastern markets, and selected with special regard to the debilitating effect of the hot weather on the appetite, and will be sold low for cash.

TEAS.

Having made an arrangement to sell Teas for a San Francisco importer at a small commission, we can offer extra inducements as regards quality and price.

A. FONDA & SONS,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,
jy24 Su&6-4thp* 101 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Great Closing-Out Sale
OF
Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business, Residence and Suburban Real Estate, by order of the
BANK OF KENTUCKY,
ON LONG CREDITS
AT AUCTION.

BY order of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, we will sell the following valuable property, at auction, on the premises, at the times hereinafter mentioned, viz:

On Monday, July 25, at 5 P. M., 84x165 to an alley, on n. e. cor. 8th and Jefferson sts., splendidly improved. On the lot there are three No. 1 residences and a first-class storehouse with residence above. The residences are two story and attic, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms. The storehouse is now occupied by the best class of tenants. This property is exceedingly desirable for investment or for family residences.

On Tuesday, July 26, at 4 P. M., A beautiful residence site of 116x193, on north side of Third cross-street, between Chestnut and Oak streets, Portland.

On same day, at 5½ P. M., a splendid lot, 135x200 to an alley, on the west side of Tenth street, between Magazine and Broadway. This is one of the handsomest lots in the city.

Wednesday, July 27, at 5 P. M., 120x285 to 319 to an alley, on the north side of St. Barnard street, between Spring and Charlton sts. Also, on same day, at 6½ P. M., on the premises, 100x66 5-12 on the northeast corner of Clay and Gray streets.

The terms of the sales will be one-fourth cash, the remainder in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest and lien.

The above list embraces very valuable property, and the terms are so exceedingly liberal that the property is within the reach of all who may want homes or desire investments. The sale is made by the bank to close out this property to the best bidder, and persons who desire to purchase will remember the sales are BONA FIDE, AND NO BY BIDDERS. The property will be divided to suit purchasers.
jy16 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Handsome Household Furniture, AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, 253 Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, we will sell a complete assortment of household furniture, walnut bed-room sets, handsome carpets (nearly new), dining-room and kitchen furniture.
jy22 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Valuable Market-street Business Property AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY, July 28, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very desirable store and residence on the northeast corner of Market and Eleventh streets. There are three rooms back of the store and six rooms above. The lot fronts on Market street 25 feet, and is 90 feet deep to an alley. Gas and water.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest. PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.
jy24

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
First-street Residence AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very convenient and well-located residence on the west side of First street, between Broadway and Jacob. The house contains 9 rooms, stable and carriage-house, gas and water. Lot 50x145.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest.
jy24 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes.
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
WILL hold their regular sale of Boots and Shoes on TUESDAY, July 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.
jy24 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

R. FORREST KEWIN, Auctioneer,
Office 140 Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Peremptory Sale of Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.
MESSRS. HELBURN & BRO. will sell, through R. Forrest Kewin, Auctioneer, on Monday, July 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 137 Market street, between Floyd and Preston, and continue until the stock is sold, among which will be found full assortments of dress goods, cloths, cottons, &c.
☞ Sales daily from 9 to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
☞ Seats for ladies. jy22 d6

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.
ON MONDAY, the 25th day of July, as assignee of Wm. Geissel, I will sell at public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., the leasehold interest of the said Geissel in a tract of land on Rowan street, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, containing four acres, with a dwelling-house of 10 rooms, 2 hothouses, stable, &c. on the premises. The lease commences May 1, 1869, and runs 10 years, and is granted on reasonable terms.
jy23 d3 F. B. WEBB, Assignee.

N.W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Bessemer" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. ap15 eodsm

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO NEW COTTAGES—Of 4 rooms and a kitchen, on Twelfth street, south of Broadway. Inquire of J. A. NEHAN, Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE—Containing 8 rooms, with a large yard, with grape arbor and fruit trees, on Walnut, above Jackson, No. 216. jy24 d6*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A 2-story brick of 3 rooms, kitchen, &c. Call at 287 Eleventh street, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. jy24 d3*

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The late residence of D. P. Faulds, No. 309 Third street, west side, containing 15 rooms, with gas, water, heating apparatus, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply to D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st., or to JOHN WILSON, Agent, 150 Jefferson st., north side, near the corner of Fifth st. jy23 d6

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of 10 rooms, in Hall's Row, on Third street. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—Centrally located; choice neighborhood; 11 or 12 rooms, water, gas, and bath-room; nicely furnished, and in tip-top order. Rent low to a good, responsible person. Will not be rented for a boarding-house. For particulars, inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson street. jy23 d8

FOR RENT—A ROOM—Suitable for a business office, at 50 West Main street, bet. Second and Third. Apply on the premises. jy20 d6

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Four splendidly furnished rooms at 114 Fourth street. jy20 eod3

FOR RENT—STORE—No. 65 Third street, between Main and Market. Apply to WM. F. BEASLEY & CO., No. 63 Sixth street. jy20 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, two doors from First st. For terms, inquire of DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and river. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story-and-attic house, on Walnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth, south side; 7 or 8 rooms; newly painted and papered. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, at the Mayor's office. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, is 26½ feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 183 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,800. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 9, containing 37 acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $18,000. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy24 dtf

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—A few minutes' walk from street railway; two-story brick house, containing double parlor, 4 bed-rooms, kitchen, servants' room and stable, all in good order; … 4 acres, beautiful … and choice flowers. The above will be rented on reasonable terms for one year, and at the end of that time the occupant will have the privilege of purchasing the same. Apply to T. B. BOYLE, Telegraph Office. jy24 deod3

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—July 20, a red cow, with white flank and forehead; right horn straight with flaw near end, other horn shape; extra small teat; about 6 years, giving milk. A reward of $5 will be given for her return. WM. F. FLYNN, 358 Broadway. jy23 d3

STRAYED—MULE—From the subscriber, on Sunday, 17th, a bay mule, low and heavy-set, about 8 years old. A suitable reward will be given on her return to W. C. MOORE, 78 Main, three doors above Third. jy23 eod3

STRAYED—PONY—A brown-black mare pony, 13 hands high, from Moorland, near the Fair Grounds, on Saturday night. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. BARRY COLEMAN, 291 Main street. jy20 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 161 Seventh st. jy22 d3

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room for gentleman and wife. Also front room for one or two single men. Apply at No. 282 Sixth st. jy20 deod3*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also day boarders accommodated. je18 dtf

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—In car No. 8, between the corner of Twelfth and Broadway and Sixth and Market, containing about $18, with the name of Clarkson written on the package. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at this office.

LOST—DRESS—$5 REWARD—July 21, on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth, a white muslin dress, trimmed with white. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at the residence of J. D. ALLEN, Broadway, bet. Fourth and Fifth. jy23 d3

STOLEN.

STOLEN—CHECK—From the undersigned, at Louisville, July 20, 1870, one check for eighteen hundred and eighty-eight or nine dollars, on the firm of Barker, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and in favor of Thompson & McKim, which check I hereby notify parties not to purchase. CHARLES DAVID, steamer Gen. Buell. jy23 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

CANDIDATES' PICNIC,
To be given at
WOODLAND GARDEN
ON
TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.
The candidates are invited to come out and consult with their friends.
Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER,
Hon. JUDGE CRAIG, Col. SELBY HARNEY,
and other prominent speakers, will commence discussing the political issues at 4 o'clock P. M.
Music and dancing will commence at 1 o'clock.

BASE BALL
AT CEDAR HILL.
FALLS CITY vs. EAGLE
For the Championship of Kentucky
Tuesday, July 26
Game called at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cts. jy24 dtf

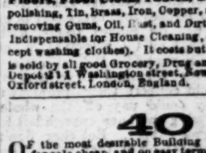
GRAND PICNIC,
To be given by the
Jefferson Club
AT LION GARDEN
On Monday, July 25, 1870.
FLOOR MANAGERS—Felix Coblens, John Welsh, Pete Sinsmaster, Pat. Gibbons, Pat. McManon, Ed. Murray, Thos. Thurman, Chas. Marks, A. R. Burns, Frank Schultz, Chas. Smith.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS—John Poirier, assisted by Wm. Kenney.
Admission 50 cents.
☞ Mr. A. R. Burns will dance any gentleman at the picnic for a silver cup. jy24 d2*

Iron Molders' Union, No. 18
Basket Picnic,
To be given on the farm of Samuel Drake, Esq., on Monday, July 25, 1870. Boats leave the foot of Fourth street at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., stopping at Jeffersonville.
Committee of Arrangements—Wm. J. Trainor, Chairman; Peter Roth, Henry Poirier, Michael Hyland, John Tierney, George Trainor, R. H. Meek.
Tickets $1 00

Woodland Garden!
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
BY THE
Great Western Star Band!
BERNARD STRUBE........Proprietor.
my15 Sutf

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
SACRED CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
Philharmonic Orchestra.
The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.
Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.
ap5 Sa&Sutf ANTON KREET, Proprietor.

Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.



SAPOLIO
THE BEST THING OUT.
For cleaning windows (without water); removing stains from Marble and Paint; polishing Knives (no scratching); washing Dishes; scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Steel Wares; removing Gums, Oil, Rust, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores. Depot 211 Washington street, New York; and 30 Oxford street, London, England. my1 deodsm

40 OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office. BOONE & BOONE, No. 206 Jefferson street, third door above Sixth street. fe20 Sutf

☞ Advertisements on this page, of the kinds of WANTED, FOR SALE, &c., will be inserted at transient rate of … CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—Immediately—In the general commission and brokerage business now paying from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum and no risks whatever. Attractive, energetic young gentleman will find this an unusual opportunity. … and social standing … Address with real name, "Commission," Courier-Journal office. jy24 d3*

WANTED—RELIABLE MALE HELP of all kinds promptly supplied free of charge. Merchants, corporations, contractors, farmers, manufacturers, and business men find mechanics, salesmen, clerks, porters, drivers, laborers, &c., at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—SITUATION—A mechanic wishes a situation on fine harness. Address W. R. BELL, Covington, Ky. jy24 d2*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country, free of charge. MILLER & CO. je26 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A young lady, educated among French people, desires a situation as teacher of French either in a school or family; will also teach elementary branches. Wishes a home and moderate compensation. Best references given. Address L. D., 8 Center st., Louisville. jy23 d2*

WANTED—3 DRESS-MAKERS—Who thoroughly understand the business; also some good sewers who wish to learn, at No. 166 Fourth street up stairs. Mrs. C. A. LINDNER. jy23 d3*

WANTED—A WET NURSE—Inquire at Dr. RONALD'S office, south side Jefferson, three doors below Ninth. jy23 d3*

WANTED—GAS-FITTER—Apply at SPEED, MAGEES & CO.'S, 72 Third st. jy23 d6

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—For one or two furnished rooms in a private house, without board, in a choice location. References. Address, through postoffice, H. H. jy23 d3

WANTED—A NEAT COTTAGE—By a good tenant, in a good neighborhood, with 4 or 5 rooms, nicely finished; will pay from $20 to $30 per month. Address W., care of Gresham, Essington & Co., 74 West Main street. jy19 d6

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady and first-class music teacher will teach letters or music for a seminary or a family. For unquestionable references apply at this office. jy7 d30*

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. je16 deodtf

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 32 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&wtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia desires to employ agents to work in this State, and will make liberal arrangements with responsible active men. Apply to W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Second and Main, in the rear of People's Bank. jy20 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—In every city and county in the United States. We are offering greater inducements than any other house employing agents. For particulars call on or send stamp to J. B. MOORE & CO., 166 Jefferson street, Louisville. jy20 d1m in Su&wl

$240 PER month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples and instructions free. Address C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted street, Chicago. jy14 d30

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS DEEP—Northwest corner of Seventh and Broadway, near the crossing of Short Line Railroad connection with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $58 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy24 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Modern-style brick cottage-house, 4 rooms, cellar, cisterns, &c., lot 30 by 196; located on Jefferson street. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE-HOUSE—On Fifteenth street, near Walnut-street railway, containing 5 rooms; lot 40 by 200 feet, to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street between Main and Water; lot 30¼ by 27 deep. Price $6,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, well arranged; all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house; lot 40 by 184 to a paved alley. Price $8,500. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE—On Market street, bet. Second and Third. Also, one on Market street, bet. First and Second. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—35 by 180 to an alley, northeast corner First and Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—100 by 190 on the east side of Third street, near Ormsby avenue. Price $50 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 190 to an alley, on the west side of Third street, near Kentucky. Price $75 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Third street, a short distance south of Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—50 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Fourth street, near Kentucky. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT—On Breckinridge street, bet. Floyd and Preston; 105 by 99 to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—76 by 186½ to an alley, on the south side of Oak street, bet. Ninth and Tenth. Price $20 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—124 by 206 deep to an alley on the north side of Walnut street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Splendidly located for private residences. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—33 by 150 on the east side of Third street, near Kentucky. Price $50 per foot. The cheapest lot for sale in this neighborhood. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—LOT—33 by 280 to an alley on the east side of Brook street, bet. Ormsby avenue and Kentucky. Price $25 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 d3

FOR SALE—WEST-END COTTAGE AND LOT—A splendid brick cottage, with lot 50 feet front, will sell a great bargain. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 73½ Fifth street. jy22 deod6t*

FOR SALE—SLOP—On and after Saturday, July 23, will have slop for sale at our Mellwood Distillery, on Shelbyville pike. BIGGS, PATTERSON & CO. jy23 d6

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY—The dwelling with large side lot, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Second streets. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair. Apply to HENNING & SPEED, 146 West Jefferson street. jy21 dtf

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT—On St. Catherine street, between First and Second. Apply to R. BOYD & CO., 113 Main st. jy14 d10-Th&Su

FOR SALE—One spring wagon, made by W. Raby; one buggy wagon, made by McGuire, both nearly new and in good order; or will trade them for horse and buggy. DAVIS, STORTS & CO., Kentucky Planing Mill. jy19 dtf

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers … grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, for sale on very suitable conditions. The house in which the business is carried on is … will be sold as well for wholesale as retail business … For further information apply at the place. JOHN OTTO MUENCH, No. 1.. Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 30x190 feet. Also, a lot on the southwest corner of Logan and Caldwell streets. A lot 84½x152 feet on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Caldwell streets. … between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—HAY FARM—A desirable farm in Owen county, Ky., 2½ miles from Worthville, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad. The farm contains 566 acres all under fence, 430 acres river bottom, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good dwelling house and out buildings, orchard, two large new barns, with Osborn hay press; 250 acres of the land is now in timothy. The place is susceptible of division, and will be sold whole or subdivided. Apply on the premises to H. C. EVANS, or to HENNING & SPEED, Louisville, Kentucky. jy24 d3

FOR SALE—PRINTING MATERIAL—The undersigned offer for sale the Presses and other Printing Materials lately used on the Daily and Weekly Miami Valley News, in the city of Piqua, O. They consist of a No. 1 Hoe Railroad Press, several excellent Job Presses, and Job and Newspaper Type in good order, all of which are offered at low prices and on easy terms. Address W. B. McCLUNG, Troy, O. jy24 d3

FOR SALE—LAND—1,000 acres of heavily timbered land, situated 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Louisville and Nashville R. R. … Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 23 West Market st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A KENTUCKY FARM—For city property or … Texas lands. Address, through postoffice, A. J. CASSEDAY, Louisville, Ky. jy21 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At Lagrange, a good two-story brick house with 8 or 9 rooms, metal roof, with all necessary out-buildings. Lot contains 1½ acres, with good water, fruit, and shrubbery. Very desirable place for a family. Also 16 acres of land on the other side of the railroad. All at a bargain. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 11.. Fifth st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—situated 3½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, … in a high state of cultivation; … woodland pasture, … improvements are a large new brick house … and cisterns, and all necessary out-buildings … through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running through within 2 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy24 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 3 acres of land (or 10 acres if desired), embracing lawn, garden, orchard, fruit trees, excellent water, and a good location, at Beard's Station, on the L., Cin. and L. Railroad, 18 miles from the city. Price $2,500, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. Apply to SAMUEL ABRAHAM, on adjoining premises. … Wed&Sutf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned at Eminence, Ky. It is in a fine location, … the house known as the "Willard Hotel." … Apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky.